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VOL. XXIII NO. 170 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Preference For "Bolshie" Govt. Is No Crime

In The Bombay Council

Battle Rages Over Motor Levy Bill

CHAIR'S RULING SAVES SITUATION FOR GOVT.

Opposition Gathers Strength: Ex-Minister's Tribute To Nariman

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 17.

In the Bombay Legislative Council, the Home Member, Mr. Turner, introduced the Motor Vehicles Act Amendment Bill, proposing to remove the existing doubts and assert Government's power to levy the fees payable in respect of and incidental to the Registration of motor vehicles, driving licenses and licenses to let or ply such vehicles for hire, increase their rates and appropriate such fees as part of general revenue for Provincial expenditure.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Congress) raised a point of order that the Bill was ultra-vires of the local legislature.

President's Ruling

That the powers of local Legislature and the local Government are wide and sufficient enough for the purpose of administration of the province,

That fullest powers have been left with the Local Government for new additional taxes for the good government of the province, provided the previous sanction of the Governor-General is obtained in certain circumstances,

That it is not ultra vires of the local legislature to raise revenue for the local Government,

Declared the President of the Legislative Council in giving his ruling on important points of order raised in the House.

Four separate points of order were raised, all of which the President ruled out, after which the first reading of the Bill was proceeded with.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

There being no interpellations, the Bombay Council resumed consideration of the un-official bills directly, the President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehelvi took his seat. There was good attendance on both the official and the non-official sides as the much disputed Motor Bill was to come before the session to-day. The attendance in the galleries too was conspicuous to-day.

SOMAN RAISES POINT OF ORDER

The Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Turner, introduced the Motor Taxation Bill, when Mr. Soman (Congress, Satara) rose on a point of order.

He relied on the Standing Orders, Chapter 8, Rule 3, which barred the bringing in of a measure which was rejected by the House within the past six months. The speaker maintained that six months had not elapsed since the House rejected the Bill for Motor Taxation in the last session. Mr. Soman's next stand was on the Devolution Rules, Rule 14 of which laid down which of the sources of provincial revenues. Such appropriation of revenues by the Provincial Government was not competent, unless the Government of the Governor-General-in-Council had allocated those revenues to the provincial authorities. Under these circumstances, Mr. Soman contended, the Provincial or the Local Government was not competent to move such a bill.

Mr. Gazdar supported the point of order raised by Mr. Soman on fresh grounds.

LEGAL REMEMBRANCER'S VIEW

Mr. Sen, the Hon. Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government refuted the contention raised by Mr. Soman. Replying to the charge of re-introducing the rejected bill within six months of rejection, Mr. Sen stated that the present bill principally differed from the one rejected, as several principles underlying the rejected bill were absent from the present bill. The speaker further maintained that the present bill did not impose any tax or fee for the local authority though to some extent there was similarity in appearance between the proposals contained in the present bill and tax sought to be imposed on motor vehicles. Regarding the competency of the House to pass such a legislation, the Legal Remembrancer relied on the powers of local Legislatures to legislate being absolutely co-extensive with those of the Central Legislature, except under four circumstances.

NO BUSINESS OF HOUSE.

Pin drop silence prevailed in the House as the President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehelvi rose to give his ruling on the intriguing constitutional points raised by Mr. Soman in this point of order. The President first referred to Mr. Gazdar's reference in his speech of the Nariman Case. He said: "It is no business of mine or of the House to say whether any action of the Government under this Act at any time was legal or not. We are a "legislating" body and not a "Judicial" one. That, therefore, does not come within our purview."

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Turning to the points raised by Mr. Soman, the President considered them one by one and ruled them all out of order.

PRESIDENT'S RULING

The following is the text of the President's ruling on Mr. Soman's point of order:—

"The Hon. Member raises three points: The first point appears to be that the power of the Local Legislature to levy new or additional tax is confined only to taxes mentioned in Schedule I of the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

The second point is that the present Bill is "ultra vires" of

(Continued on page 8).

ANOTHER CHEQUE FOR Rs. 10,000

SENT TO KARACHI

On Wednesday a further instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to the Quetta Relief Fund on behalf of

The 3 Papers

("Chronicle", "Sentinel" and "Samachar"). The Total of the Fund To-Day Stands at Rs. 25,977-1-0

"ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION"

Home Domicile Or Transfer Has Not Improved Lot Of Detenus

SAXENA'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena on his way from Calcutta stopped at Allahabad to-day in connection with the work of the Reception Committee of the next Congress to be held at Lucknow.

In a statement to the press about future plans of the non-official committee appointed to enquire into alleged repression in Bengal, Mr. Saxena says that the committee has already received information on the basis of its questionnaire from most districts. After verifying this information the report will be ready before the next session of the Assembly.

Mr. Saxena complains of the difficulties placed in the way of the committee by the Bengal Government. He remarks that the impression created outside Bengal that the detenus lot has been improved by the transfer from Detention Camps and jails to village and home domicile is erroneous.—A.P.

ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD DEAD

LONDON, July 17.

Death has occurred of Alexander Muirhead.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. Alexander Muirhead was the Annuity Trustee, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, he was also the Chairman and Managing Director of the South Indian Railway, Chairman of the Pondicheri Railway, and the Director of the East Indian Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd.

Earlier Mr. Muirhead was Traffic Manager of the Southern Maharatta and G.I.P. Railways.

At the time of his death Mr. Muirhead was aged 76.)

KASHGAR AND THE SOVIET

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 17.

Travellers from Urumehi, Capital of Sinkiang, passing through Kashgar have brought the news that all power there has passed into the hands of one White Russian named Ribalco and further that the small White Russian community in the capital has accommodated its views to those of the Soviet.

SCHUSCHNIGG STARTLES OFFICIALS

Looking Pale & Tired He Walks In Chancellery Without Guard

(Special Cable).

VIENNA, July 17.

Dr. Schuschnigg looking pale and tired startled the officials by arriving alone on foot at the Chancellery. He quietly walked in and resumed his duties. This was the first time he had ever come to Office without a guard.

CALCUTTA JUDGMENT

Sedition Charge Against Bengalee Youth Fails

CRITICISM OF PROSECUTION METHODS

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Mr. Justice Lort Williams sitting with Mr. Justice Jack set aside the conviction and sentence of one year's rigorous passed on Kamalkrishna Sarkar by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on a charge of sedition, in respect of a speech delivered on November 11th last at Sradhanand Park, under the auspices of the Bengal Youth League.

Their Lordships declared it was really absurd to say that speeches of this kind amounted to sedition.

They added: "All that the speech amounted to was a recommendation of a Bolshevik form of Government as preferable to what was generally called the capitalist form, that is the present form of Government." They held it was unwise to institue prosecution against such a speech.—A. P.

GOOD SUPPORT TO McCARREN'S BILL

Fortyfive Senators Sign Silver Petition

(Special To "Chronicle.")

NEW YORK, July 17.

Forty-five senators have now signed the silver petition. The conference of Silver Senators have agreed to support Mr. McCarren's Bill providing for the repeal of 50 per cent tax on speculative profits in silver trading.

CRACK FIGHTER 'PLANE CRASHES

LONDON, July 17.

In the language of astrology "to-day is not propitious for flying". In addition to the crash of the Dutch airliner "Bushire" without casualties, two other spectacular accidents occurred.

The new British crack fighter aeroplane showing her paces in competition with foreign machines at Brussels crashed and its pilot Lieut. Trower was killed. The machine was specially demonstrated before the King of Belgians yesterday.

Two "Queen Bee" 'planes, the latest pilot-less wireless-controlled machines crashed at sea while the King was watching the fleet exercises in the Channel, while the machines were being used as targets. One crashed when catapulted from the cruiser, while the other was brought down by a direct hit from the battleship "Rodney".—Reuter.

Dr. K. M. Samant, M. Sc. (Bombay), Ph. D. (Liverpool), who returns to India to-day by s. s. "Maloja" after getting his doctorate in Chemistry of the Liverpool University was a scholar of A.S. Desai Toplwalla Charity and the Lady Tata Scientific and Research Scholarships.

FUNERAL RIOTS IN BELFAST

Stone Battle Between Loyalists And Nationalists At Cemetery

LONDON, July 17.

The Military fired over the heads of the crowd during further outbreak of rioting in Belfast. At the funeral of one young Orangeman killed in the recent disturbance the procession was passing when a shot was fired from the roof-top of a house. Then there was a further outburst when two youths sitting on a nationalist lorry attacked. A stone battle between loyalists and nationalists occurred outside the cemetery necessitating military intervention.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

BAN ON MAHATMA AND RAJEN BABU, IN ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, July 17

It is understood that on the opening day of the next session of the Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party intends tabling two adjournment motions, first relating to the prohibition of Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad entering Quetta and the second being in connection with the Government order banning Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's entry into Tipperah district.—United Press.

ITALY REGAINS DISTANCE RECORD

ROME, July 17.

Mario Stoppani has regained the world's long distance record for sea 'planes wrested from him in June by the French sea liner "Croix du Sud". "Stoppani" flew nonstop from Monfalcone in Italy to Berbera in British Somaliland a distance of 3,104 miles taking 25 hours. It is noteworthy that the machine was of Isottafraschini of which 100 are being built for the Italian Navy.—Reuter's Special.

Journalists' Conference

Will Be Held At Calcutta On Aug. 3 Under Chintamani's Presidentship

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The All-India Journalists' Conference will be held here on August 3 and 4 under the presidency of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee will open the Conference.

At a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. K. M. Banerjee and Mr. B. Sen-Gupta General Secretaries.

Preparations are proceeding for the success of the Conference. A large number of journalists from all over India has expressed willingness to join the Conference. Intending delegates are requested by the Secretaries to send in the draft resolutions and suggestions immediately.—United Press.

Peace Conference In Lahore

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL TO COMMUNITIES

Arrests Follow Defiance Of Ban On Meetings

LAHORE, July 17.

Although the Governor appealed for a calm atmosphere this morning, yesterday's incidents following the demonstrations by Blue Shirt agitators were repeated in the evening.

The trouble began, when at a prayer meeting, speeches were made in defiance of the ban on meetings.

A procession was also formed, and the police, who were present in even larger numbers than yesterday and were later on successively reinforced, took into custody five persons, including the "Second Dictator" of the Council of Action

A big crowd followed the police shouting slogans, and later, staged a demonstration in the open maidan, challenging the police to arrest them.

Mr. Bennett, D.I.G., and other officers, including the Additional District Magistrates attempted to parley with the crowd, which continued to be in defiant mood and shouted slogans continuously. Eventually, more reinforcements were drafted, and the maidan was cleared by the police marching across it in a single file.

Earlier, the police made a mild lathi charge in another quarter to disperse a crowd. The police are still guarding the locality, while several important road junctions are completely blockaded. The crowd has at present gone to the Karimbux Mosque, where yesterday, they had courted arrest by defying the ban on speeches leading to five arrests.—A.P.

CLASH AT GATE OF MOSQUE

Police Resort To Lathi Charge

LAHORE, July 17.

Over 2,000 Muslims held a meeting this afternoon at Badshahi mosque.

After the meeting when they came out of the mosque, the police who were waiting outside briskly made four arrests, the persons arrested being those who made speeches. Abdul Karim, the second dictator of the "Council of Action" was also arrested. Some one from the mob threw stones at the police, whereupon the latter made a lathi charge and dispersed the crowd. The police are still patrolling the area.—United Press.

12 ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF ORDER

LAHORE, July 17.

For violation of section 144 promulgated in connection with the Shahidgunj Sikh-Moslem tension, 12 arrests are reported to have been made yesterday night.—United Press.

GOVERNOR HOLDS PEACE CONFERENCE

LAHORE, July 17.

In response to the invitations of the Punjab Government, the members of the Punjab Legislative Council representing all communities and parties attended a Conference at the Council Chamber this morning. His Excellency the Governor of Punjab presided.

The Governor addressed the members on the imperative necessity of restoring good relation between the communities, which was affected by the affairs over the Shahidgunj mosque, in the greater interest of the Province of Punjab. The members present supported the issue of the statement, appealing to promote the spirit of accommodation and goodwill, to heal up the ill-feelings, asking individual communities to abstain from precipitate action.—United Press.

TOWARDS PEACE IN LAHORE

Governor Confers With Ministers & Legislators

LAHORE, July 17.

In pursuance of their decision to discuss the situation arising out of Shahidganj mosque incident with representatives from districts of the Legislative Council a conference was held at the Council Chamber this morning attended by H. E. the Governor and members of the Punjab Government including three Ministers and about thirty-seven prominent M.L.C.s including the President and practically all leading Muslim and Sikh representatives. Some Hindu leaders were also invited. The proceedings were "in camera."

The Governor explained the reasons for taking the members into confidence and denied charges of breach of faith or suggestion that they had helped or encouraged Sikhs to take the course they had taken and said that the big issue transcending everything else was whether people of Punjab were able to live together in peace and co-operate for the real good of the Province.

"In this connection" said the Governor, "I would lay great stress on the fact that this is no time or occasion for parties or individuals to seek to make political capital for their own ends. Government regards any manoeuvres of this kind with abhorrence."

The Governor asked for their unqualified support in the Government's attitude and asked for the creation of proper atmosphere so that they could arrive at honourable settlement of "this deplorable affair."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

REPEAL OF SILVER TAX

WASHINGTON, July 17.

The Senate Agricultural Committee has approved of the McCarran Bill repealing the 50 per cent tax on silver transactions.—Reuter's Special.

MILLION HOMELESS IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, July 17.

It is estimated that one million people have been rendered homeless in West Shantung as the result of the Yellow River floods. Over 6,500 square miles have been inundated and 500 villages submerged in one district.—Reuter.

138162

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Permanent Typist-Clerk. Confidential and Hardworking Young man urgently. Starting pay Rs. 40 p.m. with better chances in future. Apply personally, "Dalal Company," 369|71, Third floor, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (4547).

Wanted Assistant Surgeon to a Maharaja. Salary Rs. 250 with prospects. Apply personally Messrs Goldwyn & Low-Bow, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road. (4546).

Vacancies exist for educated unemployed with a Banking concern pay Rs. 25|- to 150|- according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4538).

Wanted—A Mechanic knowing Tractor driving and repairs. Apply Harinagar Sugar Mills, Ltd., 207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (4537.)

Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen to work as Organiser at Indore on salary basis for the New India Assurance Company, Ltd., (India's largest General Insurance Company). Apply stating particulars of past experience, age and social standing to the Company's Branch Secretary, Blue Castle, Nasirabad Road, Ajmer, or interview personally at Indore Hotel, Indore, upto 22nd July. (1388).

Wanted Canvassers, Agents, Chief Agents, Branch Manager for principal towns. Districts, throughout India, for selling piecegoods, mill-stores, petroleum products, motor accessories, sundries. Salary, commission, office allowance allowed according to business guarantee. Apply Box No. 4135, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Teachers—One Graduate with (Hons. in Marathi and Sanskrit)—One Graduate with Hons. in English—One qualified Drawing Teacher. Apply immediately—Principal, Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz. (1383).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4542).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4476).

Cambridge December Examination offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Birdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1376).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

"Saint of Sakori" Peep into Indian Spirituality, Pages 82, with illustrations. Unique study of well-known living Mahatma. Send four annas stamps. Foreign 6d. To Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Bombay. (4520).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Opening New Depots—Applications will be now considered for the appointment of Depot Agents in unrepresented areas for the sale of Carrons Teas. Decent commission and fixed shop rent paid. Only respectful merchants, shop keepers or retired officers of influence interested in business need apply. Investment against stocks Rs. 500. Apply stating references and experience. Carrons (India) Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras. (4133)

Wanted energetic, influential and experienced gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as organisers, agents and special agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Please write stating previous experience to:—N. K. Bhartiya and Sons, Managing Agents, P. B. No. 42, Cawnpore. (4461).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted a financier who can invest Rs. 1,500 to start an excellent 100 per cent profit 'Mail Order Business'. Apply Box No. 4539, "Bombay Chronicle".

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Well-known Astrologer—The famous astrologer Jyotirmartand Pundit Shanker Shastri is in Bombay for one week and can be seen between 12 and 6 daily. Special forecasts about gold, silver and cotton futures given. 2-C Saraswat Building, Gamdevi, Bombay. (4541).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

I, HEMRAJ MEHRA, Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Rughnathdas Kanhyalal, 229, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay, inform the public that from the 10th July, 1935, I have severed my partnership with the firm of Kevalmal Ramdhanmal of Tamba Kanta, Bombay and have taken up all the previous liabilities as well as assets under my control for which my firm Messrs. Rughnathdas Kanhyalal will be responsible. I also declare that I have got no partnership account in any stations of India with Messrs. Kevalmal Ramdhanmal.

HEMRAJ MEHRA,
Proprietor of Messrs. Rughnathdas Kanhyalal,
229, Musjid Bunder Road,
Mandvi P.O. Box No. 3057,
Bombay, 3.
4545

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jahangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, 1935, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Revenue and Profit & Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1934.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year 1935 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Chairman.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th July to 3rd August 1935 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay 1st July 1935.
1297

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of the LOCAL BOARD INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES and the MANUAL ASSISTANT. The Scales of pay of the posts are as follows:—

Inspector—Rs. 100-5/2—150 plus Rs. 20 T. A. P. M.
Manual Assistant—Rs. 25-1-40 plus Rs. 3 T. A. P. M.

The candidates must possess following qualifications:—

Inspector—(1) (a) A Graduate of a recognized University in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering or in physics and Mathematics or
(b) A Second or First Class deploma holder in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay or the College of Engineering, Poona or the N. E. D. College of Engineering, Karachi.
(2) Able to speak, read and write English and Marathi well.

Manual Assistant—Should be man of the maistry type with some practical workshop training and able to speak, read and write Marathi.

2. Particulars regarding age, caste, language, Qualifications, experience, etc. should be given in the application. The applications must reach this Office on or before the 10th August, 1935.

(Sd.) K. S. FIRODIA,
President,
District Local Board,
Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar,
Dated the 5th July, 1935.
1397

Public Notices

NOTICE.

WANTED a competent man to take charge of a big up-country Printing Press, having Government and other printing orders in hand. Only those with thorough experience in the line need please apply to Box No. 1391, "Bombay Chronicle."

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAI NUSSERWANJI SHROFF and KAIKHUSHROO ARDESHIR VAKIL, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the Trustees of the Estate of late Nussarwanji Cawasji Shroff, Deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, 7th Cross Road, containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5587 (part of) and Cadastral Survey No. 965 (Girgaum Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2284, Street Nos. 16 and 18 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the said Falkland Road, on or towards the North by the property of Munchharam Ishwar and on or towards the South by the property of Edulji Nusserwanji Daruwalla.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1935.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1401

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ATMARAM MAHADEO DEVASTHALI, of Bombay, Brahmin, unmarried, Hindu Inhabitant, a Cook, residing at 304, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

HARI NARAYAN JOSHI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, residing at 304, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, the sole Trustee and Executor of the Will of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 27th day of November, 1934.
Messrs. B. G. PANDIT & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(1390)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 975 of 1935.

(1) KANJEE MOOLJEE SICKA and (2) LALJI VELJI KOTHARI, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitants carrying on business at 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, Merchants, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Cutchi Lohana Community ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) The ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY, having his Office in the High Court Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay (2) MOTIRAM WAGHJI, (3) THAKERSEY PRAGJI, (4) KHIMJI NAGJI, (5) RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM, (6) DHARAMSEY BHAVANJI, all of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, respectively residing at Girgaon Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, at Mulund in the Thana District, at Ghatkoper in the Bombay Suburban District, at New Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay and at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CUTCHI LOHANA COMMUNITY.

NOTICE UNDER O. 1 RULE 8 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on the 25th day of June, 1935. Notice is hereby given that the above suit has been filed by the abovenamed Plaintiffs for themselves and on behalf of the other members of the Cutchi Lohana Community against the Defendants praying inter alia for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the consent Decree, dated the 19th day of October, 1934, may be set aside.
(b) That it may be declared that a valid trust was created of the said sum of Rs. 50,000 and of all other sums of moneys contributed or to be contributed as mentioned in the said Trust Deed.
(c) That it may be declared that the sum of Rs. 40,000 paid by Defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to the Attorneys of the Advocate-General of Bombay, form part of the said Trust funds.
(d) That Defendants Nos. 2 to 6 or any of them may be ordered to render an account of the dealings with the said Trust funds on the footing of wilful default and that the said Defendants or any of them may be ordered to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum with annual rests on the said Trusts funds.
(e) That Defendants Nos. 2 to 6 or any of them may be ordered to pay and make good (after giving them credit for Rs. 40,000) such sum or sums as may be found due by them on the account being taken as aforesaid.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the Court Receiver may be appointed Receiver of the sum of Rs. 40,000 lying with Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the Attorneys of the Advocate-General of Bombay.
(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the Advocate-General of Bombay and his Attorneys Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from distributing the said sum of Rs. 40,000 in terms of the said Consent Decree.
(h) That proper persons may be appointed Trustees of the said Trust funds and for said purpose if necessary Defendants 2 to 6 may be removed from their position as Trustees if any.
(i) That a Scheme may be framed by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court for the purpose of managing and carrying out the said Trust.
(j) That Defendants Nos. 2 to 6, or any of them may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit or that the same may be otherwise provided for, and,
(k) That the said Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the said suit is fixed for the 30th day of September, 1935.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1935.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

MESSRS. AMBUBHAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1384.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of Nandlal Manekial Muzumdar .... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons, claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay on or about 26th November, 1934 and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the 26th June 1935 to S. K. Kelavkar, D. R. Daruwala and B. K. Daphtary of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, their Attorneys within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deccased, are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said securities or the property, as the case may be, to the said Executors, at the office of the said Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1935.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Executors.
1399

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Summary Suit No. 645 of 1935.

GORDHANDAS JAJODIA. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) GOPALSING & CO., a firm, and (2) GOPALSINGH RAMSINGH .... Defendants.

To
Gopalsingh Ramsingh, Esqr.,
2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you and the firm of Gopalsing & Co. under O. XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 1,500 for principal and interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum due to him under a Cheque, dated 20th November, 1934, given by you in favour of the plaintiff, on the Bank of India, Ltd., Bullion Exchange Branch and you are hereby summoned to apply to the Hon'ble Court, within 10 days from the publication hereof, exclusive of the day of such publication for leave to appear and defend the suit. In default of your obtaining such leave, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 1,500 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1935
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1395

ORIGINAL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VRAJLAL CHHAGANLAL MEHTA, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, doing business as Broker in Waste Cotton .....Deceased.

JAYABAI, widow of VRAJLAL CHHAGANLAL MEHTA, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-five and in the Twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 8th day of July, 1935.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(1402)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Testament of BHAIDAS NANALAL also known as BHAIDAS NANALAL MODI, also spelt as BHAIDASBHAI NAHANALAL MODI, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai SARASWATI, widow of the deceased Bhaidas Nanalal, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandawady, without the Fort, (2) MULJIBHAI SUNDERLAL of Cambay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing in Bombay at Kandawady, without the Fort, (3) THAKORELAL BHAILALBHAI, of Nandurbar, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing in Bombay at Kandawady, without the Fort, Executrix and two of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. .. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 11th day of July, 1935.
Messrs MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1398

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will & Testament of Bai BENABAI, daughter of Soonderrao Moroji Dhurandhar, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mughbhat, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai AHILYABAI, daughter of Pandurang Narayan Anandkar of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mugbhat, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executrix named in the Last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate to the petitioner.

Witness CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the 26th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A VAKIL.

The 8th day of July, 1935.
Messrs. D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1400

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"SAMACHAR" SUED FOR DAMAGES

Kathiawar Barrister Claims Rs. 1 Lakh For Alleged Defamation

Damages of Rs. one lakh are claimed from the "Bombay Samachar" and its Editor Mr. Sorabji Kapadia in a suit which has been filed in the Bombay High Court by Mr. Popatlal Chudgar, Barrister of Kathiawar.

The plaintiff complains of defamation in respect of a statement by Miss Avantikabai, who was conducting the Arya Kanya Gurukul (Girls' Institution) at Vadia in Kathiawad, which was published in the "Samachar" of June 9 last. This statement was in reply to a statement by Mr. Chudgar published earlier in the "Samachar," in which he had made certain allegations against Miss Avantikabai.

Some time ago, a criminal complaint for defamation was filed by Mr. Chudgar against Miss Avantikabai at Vadia in respect of the same publication and she was arrested and later bailed out. Subsequently she came down to Bombay and filed a counter-complaint against Mr. Chudgar and Mr. Amratlal Sheth, editor of the "Janmabhumi" a local Gujarati evening daily charging them with defamation in respect of certain articles published in the "Janmabhumi" in regard to the same controversy.

Mr. Chudgar's complaint as well as Miss Avantikabai's counter-complaint are still pending.

Miss Avantikabai left for South Africa.

EXCISE INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE

Three Constables Charged With Assault By Match Factory Employee

KALYAN, July 16

Before Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, Shetiba Kumbale, an employee of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath, has filed a complaint against the Excise Inspector and three other constables, charging them with criminal intimidation and assult.

The Complainant alleges that on the evening of June 26 last while he was leaving the factory premises, one excise constable tried to search his person. In spite of the complainant's remonstration that he had "bidis" only and no matches, the constable put his hand into the pocket with the result that the bidis were spoiled. While he slapped the complainant, the other two excise constables who came over from the gate held his hand. The complaint was then taken to the Excise Inspector, who is alleged to have intimidated and slapped him without taking his explanation.

The Magistrate has fixed July 27 for recording the prosecution evidence.

GAMDEVI THEFT ARRESTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In connection with the daring day-light burglary at Gamdevi on Thursday last, and theft of property valued at Rs. 990, belonging to Saraswatibai Ramachandra, two Hindus were arrested last night.

Ramachandra Sakharam alias Pandoo and Shanker Sadoo were produced before the Girgaum Police Court to-day and was remanded to Police custody till July 31.

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Mantai ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,
xArgun ,,	24th July	28th ,,
Atlantic ,,	19th Aug.	.....

*Departure after return from Karach
xDeparture after return from Persian Gulf.

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PAREL MURDER INQUEST

Deceased Woman's Paramour Gives Evidence Before Coroner

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The paramour of Bhima Raghu who was brutally murdered after being pushed into a depression in a lonely plot on the Parel Tank Road on Tuesday noon, gave evidence when the enquiry into her death was opened by the City Coroner to-day.

Raghoo Shiva, a mill operative residing in the Parel Tank Road, stated that the deceased was in his keeping for the past fifteen years. A fortnight back she left him but returned after two days.

She brought him his midday meals, as usual, on Tuesday and started for home at eleven. An hour after, he heard that she had been stabbed.

As the suspect Narayan was detained in the K.E.M. Hospital, the Coroner adjourned the inquest to July 31.

Police enquiries show that the suspect was in the company of the woman when she was returning from the mill. An altercation is stated to have taken place between them. Enraged, the suspect pushed her all along the road and after throwing her down into a depression in the plot at Parel Tank Road, he is alleged to have stabbed her in the abdomen, and twice on her legs.

The suspect Narayan was placed before the Additional Court at Mazagaon and was remanded in Custody till July 26.

W. I. A. A. PROTEST AGAINST BILL

But Urges Government To Re-Introduce Motor Taxation Bill Rejected Last Session

At a Special Emergency Meeting of the Committee of the Western India Automobile Association held on the 16th July 1935 the following Resolution was passed:

"It was Resolved that the Bill No. XXIV of 1935 to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1914 cannot be supported by this Association as it sees no reason why it should depart from its original principle when it strongly objected to the enhancement of a heavy Registration and Renewal Fee at the time they were introduced in 1930.

"Our Association has always objected to any increase in the already heavy taxation levied on motor vehicles in this Presidency.

"Further the steady deterioration of the roads indicates to our Association that insufficient funds are allocated to the maintenance of roads despite the heavy contribution made by the motorist, which is higher in this Presidency than in any other part of India.

"The Association while lodging its protest against this particular bill realises the necessity of obtaining for road extension and repair and would urge Government to re-introduce as soon as possible the Motor Taxation Bill which was rejected in the last session."

THEFT OF WEDDING JEWELS

Suspect Arrested In Ahmedabad After 2 Years

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Well-nigh two years after the alleged crime committed in Bombay, a middle-aged Hindu was arrested at Ahmedabad.

Jewels, intended to be given at a wedding ceremony, are stated to have been pawned by the accused.

Lodi Shankata, the accused, was at last arrested at Ahmedabad a few days ago and was brought back to Bombay last night.

He was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, today and was remanded to custody till July 24.

ROBBERY AND HOLD-UP AT SEWREE ROAD

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three further arrests in connection with the daring robbery at Sewree Cross Road was effected by the Bombay C.I.D. yesterday.

Acting on the information the shop of a Marwari was searched and Premchand Aminchand and two others were taken in custody as it is alleged they received a portion of the stolen property.

The complainant in the case is a woman who was robbed of Rs. 940 worth of jewellery at the point of the knife by a gang of Pathans.

At the Dadar Police Court, today the accused were remanded till July 29.

3 GAMBLING RAIDS IN CITY

School Mistress And 24 Others Arrested On Tuesday Night

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In a gambling raid carried out by Sub-Inspector Pathan of the Crime Branch of the C. I. D. on Tuesday night Baboo Esoof and fifteen others were arrested.

Six packs of cards and Rs. 100 were seized by the police.

They were enlarged on bail for a fortnight at the Mazagaon Court, to-day.

In another raid carried out by the Nagpada police on Tuesday night, Miss Margaret Coelho, a school mistress, Harry Monezes, a clerk and two others were arrested. They were bailed out at the Mazagaon Court for a fortnight.

Gell Street Arrests

Five persons, including two women, were arrested by the Agripada Police when they raided a room, suspected to be a satta gambling den, on the second floor of B. I. T. Chawl No. 20, at Gell Street, on Tuesday night.

The occupants of the room, Manuel D'Souza and his wife, were also among those that were arrested.

Satta slips, marked coins and other gambling implements were seized by the police in the course of the raid.

The arrested persons were later released on bail.

BENEFACTOR OF ALL COMMUNITIES

High Tributes Paid To Late Mr. N. M. Wadia On 26th Death Anniversary

Tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. N. M. Wadia, the founder of the Wadia Trust, at a largely attended meeting held at Wadia fire temple, Bombay, on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of Mr. Wadia.

The president, Mr. R. P. Masani, one of the trustees, said that the Wadia family had been a perennial stream of benefaction in Bombay ever since the founder of the family, Lowjee Wadia, lived in the city 200 years ago. The Wadias were pioneers in shipbuilding, commerce and banking in Bombay. The late Mr. N. M. Wadia also helped materially during his life time, the improvement of the social and economic condition of the people of the Western Presidency.

When the Parsi press learnt in the beginning of this century that Mr. Wadia had created a trust for the relief of the suffering humanity regardless of territory, caste or creed, there was, Mr. Masani said, a great commotion. In an interview which Mr. Wadia then gave he said that in founding a cosmopolitan trust he was merely following in the footsteps of his illustrious mother.

The Parsis had obtained the lion's share of his and his mother's charities and he had no doubt that, following the principles on which he had acted, his trustees would also see to it that the Parsis got a good share of his charities. But, if some Parsis thought that because Mr. Wadia was a Parsi he should give away everything in benefactions earmarked for the community, he would remind them that sectional charity was no charity in the strictest sense of the term.

Mr. Masani justified that contention and said that they were all debtors to society. That social debt had to be discharged by every one according to his capacity and none had discharged it so well as the late Mr. Wadia. He had given to society more than he had received from it.

UNDERTRIAL DIES IN JAIL

His Case Was Practically Incurable, Says Doctor At Inquest

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Abdul Aziz Abdul Karim, an undertrial prisoner in the Byculla House of correction, died early this morning of heart failure.

He had been committed to stand his trial at the sessions on charges of house breaking and theft.

Dr. B. S. Bhargor of the Jail Hospital, stated in evidence that the deceased was lodged in the jail on April 25 last. On examination, he was found suffering from a cardiac type of asthma. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where after a detention of twelve days he was returned to the jail stating that he was suffering from a serious disease.

His case the doctor opined, was practically incurable.

A verdict of death by heart failure was recorded by the Coroner.

SPECIAL GOVT. PRIVILEGE

Sessions Judge Refuses To Refer Trespass Case To High Court

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 17.

Charges of trespass and mischief brought against Kashinath Balshet and six members of the Village Panchayat by Hasan Sumarshet Memon of Shahpur having failed in the lower Court, a revision application was filed in the Court of Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana for recommending to the Bombay High Court to set aside the order of acquittal.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, opined: "Now in the first place it must be observed that unless in very exceptional cases an order of acquittal could not be set aside at the instance of a private party because it is the special privilege of the local Government to appeal against an acquittal. The local Government has not appealed and hence the question is whether the applicant makes out any strong grounds for recommending this case to the High Court for setting aside the order of acquittal."

The application was rejected by the Sessions Judge.

Charge Of Trespass.

The allegation against the members of the Village Panchayat was that there was an open strip of land which belonged to the complainant (since dead) and was in his possession; and the accused constructed metalled road on that open land without consent of the complainant. In doing so they caused damage to the "ota" and steps and hence they were liable for trespass and mischief.

The present applicant, who had joint interest, came in revision against the order of acquittal by the trial Court.

Mr. A. N. Gokhale appeared for the applicant and Mr. G. B. Walavalkar for the respondents.

DANGER TO VILE-PARLE'S HEALTH

Public Meeting Draws Up Complaints

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, July 17.

Yesterday, Mr. M. K. Raje of the Watch and Ward Department, B.B. and C.I. Railway apprehended Dulerai Jagannath Ramkumar, Bhagwandas, Nemison, J. Alwaries and three others while they were crossing the railway lines at Vile Parle Station. All the six persons were subsequently placed before the Bandra City Magistrate R. B. Kulkarni who fined them each rupee one. Sub-Inspector Raje complained that the public is indifferent to the constant warning of the Railway Company resulting in railway accidents. He had, during the course of the month to launch about 100 such cases.

At a meeting of the citizens held in G. P. P. School, the Health Department of the Vile Parle Municipality was subjected to severe criticism for its unsatisfactory sanitary arrangement which was responsible for the unhealthy condition of the suburbs. Unless the Vile Parle Municipality makes some definite arrangements about the drainage, the suburb of Vile Parle will not be a fit place for human habitation.

Mosquito menace is daily increasing and added to this is the constant complaint of many of the residents that their cesspool tanks which used to be cleared every five days ordinarily are not cleared for a fortnight and more. These tanks are overflowing, and it is up to the Municipality to see that the tanks are cleared as often as possible, so that the health of the suburb may not suffer.

The meeting that was held on Saturday, I understand, has drafted an application to the Municipality enumerating therein their main grievances, which will be forwarded in a day or two.

Jain Widow Marriage At Akola

(From A Correspondent).
AKOLA, July 17.

One Antar caste widow marriage took place in Akola Sanatan Jain Samaj on 15th July between Mr. Tukaram Govindji of Umari, a suburb of Akola, and Shrimati Parawatibai Sanatan Jain at the Ashram with great pomp. Mr. Tukaram was formerly a high caste Hindu and became Sanatan Jain before his remarriage. One hundred and fifty men and women attended the marriage. Bridegroom donated Rs. 50 to the Ashram.

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11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

BILL-COLLECTOR ACCUSED OF MIS-APPROPRIATION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

For alleged misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 332, which he had collected between June 8 and June 21 from different parties, in his capacity as a clerk and bill-collector, Liladhar Harjivan, an employee in a Cloth Shop at Princess Street, was arrested by the police and placed for remand before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

The Magistrate remanded him to Police custody till the end of this month.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION IN RAILWAY WORKSHOP

A young man who entered the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Matunga with the identification disc of another employee, was arrested on a charge of impersonating the owner of the identification disc.

The accused Shambajee Nathoo was later placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court and remanded to custody.

A London message states that Mr. Henry Studdy, Assistant Inspector-General of the Indian Police, is appointed Chief Constable of Northumberland.

SOCCER SHOTS

A Growing Centre Of Sports At Parel

(BY WHISTLE).

The Bengal Club League Tournament which is conducted by the Indian Football League at Parel is coming to a close. From the latest table, we find that the G. S. Medical College is at the top of the tree. Of the seven games they have played so far; they have won six and drawn one, so that they have an unbeaten record to their credit. Their last match against the Bengal Club will be played on Sunday next. But I doubt very much if the hosts would be able to lower the colours of their mighty opponents. Their success in the tournament will be exceedingly popular with the football-goers in the northern part of the city. Because, I understand, they have always played in a clean and sporting manner throughout the tournament. Such a team certainly deserves to be the champions.

McHUGH'S CONDUCT QUESTIONED.

The Bombay Portuguese Association stands second in the roll of honour. They have played all the eight games, winning five, drawing two and losing one game only. There is, however, a complaint lodged by the Bombay City against them that they played one of the city players, D. McHugh, against his own team. The matter is being investigated by the Council of the I.F.L. So I do not wish to say anything which might go against the Portuguese Association. It is surprising, however that a player who is playing for the City in the Harwood League regularly, should condescend to play against his own side in the Indian League.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS NOT DESIRABLE.

In this connection a point has been raised whether a player playing in the Harwood League for a particular team should be allowed to play for another club in the Indian League. Apart from the question that the latter body is not affiliated to the W. I. F. A., I do not see the reasonableness or justification for such water-tight compartments in these two sporting organisations. I shall be quite satisfied if the players keep themselves within honourable limits, so as not to offend the clubs concerned. Of course, the authorities must see to it that everything is clear and above board.

NADKARNI CUP HOLDERS' PLIGHT.

The third in the list is the Havero Football Club. They have played all their matches and booked 10 points in their account. But the Bombay City who stand next in order with 7 points may upset the calculations if the decision of the I.F.L. Council on their complaint against the Portuguese Association goes in their favour. They have yet to play the King's Circle whom they should defeat without any difficulty and a gain of two points or re-play with the Portuguese would give them a fair chance of running up to the second place. The Portuguese Heross are, as it is, battling with the City for the fourth place. They have also played seven games and secured the identical number of points. But their last fight with the Mahim Sports should not be so easy, as the latter have considerably improved since they began the season.

THE DANGER OF WOODEN SPOON.

The Bengal Club has practically reserved the sixth place for itself. If they can spring a big surprise by defeating the leaders, they may hope to rise a step higher in the ladder. The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj has been lucky to escape from the competition for the wooden spoon. For this they have to thank the Bombay City for conceding them a walk-over, for reasons unknown to me. This week-end will decide the final recipient of the wooden spoon.

INTERESTING ENTRIES FOR SATIRANJAN SHIELD.

Arrangements are now being made for the Satiranjan Memorial Shield which will commence on the 3rd proximo. I understand that invitations have been accepted by the following clubs uptill now:—Combined Medicals, Bombay Portuguese Association, Bombay City, Bengal Club, Portuguese Heroes, Havero F.C., Mahim Sports Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, King's Circle, St. X'avier's College, V. J. Technical Institute. B. J. Home and Dr. A. D'Silva High School.

It is expected that the teams who are now playing in the second division of the Harwood League, especially B.B. and C.I. Railway Texaco, Customs, B.E.S.T. Telephone, Blue Rangers, City Police, "Times of India", Christ Church Old Boys and Barras would also join. The G.I.P. Railway and Durham Followers are also said to be certainties. All those who intend to enter the competition should do well to send their entry fees soon, as the lists will be closed shortly.

HARWOOD LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

Football-goers to the Bengal Club ground will be pleased to learn that arrangements have now been completed between the W. I. F. A. and the I.F.L. for playing some of the Harwood League Second Division matches on the above ground commencing from 5th August. The soccer enthusiasts in that part of the locality will then have a game to witness almost every day in the week. I am told that the gate charges will remain at the same low level, namely, two annas to the stands and one anna to the ground. It looks as if the ambition of the President of the I.F.L., J. C. Maitra, to make his ground a great centre of sport, is on the highway to realisation in the near future. I wish his efforts all success.

Do The Right Thing By Spinners

WANTED UNIFORM WAGE MINIMUM

Under the caption "A. I. S. A." Mahatma writes in the latest issue of the "Harijan" as follows:—

What is true of the artisans working through the A. I. V. I. A. is equally true of those who are working through the A. I. S. A. Only the A. I. V. I. A. has to write on a clean slate.

VARYING WAGES

The A. I. S. A. has to undo a tradition of fifteen years' standing, if it has to introduce a uniform minimum. In helping the numerous spinners, it has also to deal with weavers, one-tenth of the number of spinners, besides carders, ginners and others. The wages of each class vary. The difference between those earned by weavers and those earned by spinners would appear to be too great to admit of equality. Whereas a spinner gets 2 pies per hour, a weaver gets one anna at the lowest and not unoften two. To bring the spinners to twelve pies from two is very big problem, especially when it is remembered that they number nearly one lac and half.

DO THE RIGHT THING

But the Association to be worthy of its trust has to develop enough courage to do the right thing. Difficulties are there to be faced, not to cover us. We must trust those who buy khadi for the love of Daridranarayan to pay a higher price for it than they have done hitherto. If the trust is misplaced, we must face a fall, however big, in sales. Those who love khadi will buy it at any cost if they know that ninty-five rupees out of one hundred go into the pockets of the Daridranarayan.

PRIMARY USE OF KHADI

But after all the commercial use of khadi is its secondary and least use. Not more than one crore persons, i.e., city people, would need to buy khadi. These can be easily and comfortably clothed by twenty lacs of full-time artisans. The primary use of khadi is to find supplementary employment for the peasantry. They have to be taught to spin their own yarn and even weave it themselves or have it woven. They become their producers and buyers or rather users even as they are their own cooks and eaters. This work we have hardly touched seriously as yet. Sjt. Banker is quietly and slowly organising the change.

FIXING SPINNER'S WAGE

Whilst that is being done, it is as well to set ourselves right by the spinners by offering them an adequate wage. Is it to be eight annas per day or less? Whatever the limit, what is to be the quantity of yarn expected in one hour to qualify the spinner to receive the given wage? The same question has to be solved for ginners, carders, weavers and all those who are to-day working in the manufacture of khadi.

Will those who are interested in khadi and are at all conversant with the science favour me with their views on the proposed change in the scale of wages? If they favour the change they will also say what minimum they will fix.

KISAN PROGRESS IN BIHAR

Provincial Council Plans To Carry On Intensive Propaganda

PATNA, July 16.

A Council meeting of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha was held in the Yogi office.

Among those present were Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam (Secretary Central Peasants' League, Allahabad), Babu Rashbehari Lal (Bhagalpur), Babu Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha of Muzaffarpore (secretary, Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha), Babu Kishori Prasanna Singh (Hajipur), Babu Buddhan Ray Varma (Shahabad), Babu Ganga Saran Singh (Patna), Ramkrishna Benipuri (Editor, "Yogi") and Mr. B.P. Sinha, Bar-at-Law (Patna).

The Council at first took up for consideration the proposal of organising an All-India Kisan Sabha and after a prolonged discussion came to the conclusion that it was premature and the Council should not take up the matter at present.

NEXT MEETING AT HAJIPUR

The Council decided that the next Provincial Kisan Conference will be held in the month of December at Hajipur.

The Council decided to carry on an intensive propaganda in certain area by opening centres in certain districts of North and South Bihar with exhaustive survey of economic condition of the peasantry.

The District Sabhas were called upon to hold district and thana conferences with a view to give fillip to the Kisan movements in the province.

ZEMINDARS' PROPAGANDA

The council then adopted the following resolution:—

Inasmuch as meetings are being held all over the province with the assistance of big zamindar and Government officials in support of the amended Bihar Tenancy Act this Council is of opinion that such meetings are absolutely detrimental to the interests of the Kisans and therefore expects the Kisans and Kisan Sabha workers to make clear their position and the true interests of Kisans and expose to the public the injurious effects of this legislation at every such public meeting.—United Press.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN TRAVANCORE

Important Bills For Forthcoming Council Session

TRIVANDRUM, July 17.

Travancore Trade Unions Bill, Factories Bill, Trade Disputes Bill and Workmen's Compensation Bill constituting four measures of labour legislation to be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Travancore legislature are published to-day.

The Trade Union Bill drawn up on the lines of the Indian Trade Disputes Act 1926 seeks to improve wages or conditions of labour or increasing profits of capital. The statement of objects and reasons states that there has been some industrial organisation in the country accompanied though it may be perhaps with some unrest recently. The bill provides for registration of such organisations (i.e. trade unions) functions on the right lines and confers some privileges and immunities on such organisations. The Factories Bill takes note of the recent changes in British Indian factory law and is also drawn closely on the lines of the Indian factories act.

The statement of objects and reasons states that factory labour conditions in Travancore are not materially different from those in British India and in the interests of labour as well as industries it is desirable that Travancore law in this respect should be uniform with that in British India. There has also been a demand in Travancore that such uniformity should be effected. Trade Disputes Act is prepared on the lines of the Indian Trade Disputes Act 1929 and Workmen's Compensation Bill is also drawn up closely on the lines of similar legislation now in force in British India.—A. P.

FIGHTING ON FRONTIER

Tribes Quarrel Over Allowance Paid By British Government To One Party

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 17.

Reports received from Peshawar show that fighting has taken place in North Waziristan Agency between Hassen-Khel and Titi Madda-Khel over the allowance paid to the former by the British Government for Khassadhar services. Titi (or little) Maddha Khel has been claiming a share of the profits from Hassan-Khel which the latter has been persistently denying.

It is not ascertained if any casualties have occurred but the trouble subsided mainly because of a large number of Hassan-Khels shifted themselves from the border beyond Durand Line for the time being.

DIVAKAR OPENS "PERFECT ROLL" CAMPAIGN

Dr. Hardiker Urges Women To Exercise Widened New Franchise

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, July 17.

A meeting to educate the electorate for the Bombay Assembly under the new Constitution was held on Tuesday Mr. R R Divakar presiding. Several speakers explained the qualifications of the voters under the new rules and requested them to get their names enrolled in time as the Congress was likely to run the candidates to the new legislatures.

Mr. Divakar emphasised the utility of entry into legislatures. Dr. Hardikar called on women not to fail in exercising their widened new franchise.

BATTLE OVER MOTOR LEVY BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from page 8.)

facing a loss of 60 lakhs, but why should the House lose its wits for that. If such a power were given to the Government, the Government might enhance the school fees from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 and use the surplus to "general purposes." In fact the Government had the power to levy fees. The right question, therefore, was whether these fees were to be termed as tax.

TRIBUTE TO NARIMAN.

Sir Raffiuddin at this point referred to Mr. Nariman, who, the speaker said, had covered himself for crucifixion. He was a man of courage and differ as the speaker did from Mr. Nariman's political views, he (the speaker) thought a word of praise was due to him. Mr. Nariman had certainly earned a moral victory and extorted praise from the House. Sir Raffiuddin had his sympathies with the Government for their financial position and he would go with the Government to say that the refund of fees recovered so far should not be made payable by the Government. But he was not prepared to go further and relinquish the function of the House. The speaker concluded with an appeal to the Government to meet the House half way. Otherwise, the speaker wished too sound a warning the House would not be so demoralised as to stand by the Government blindly, without being assured as to the Government's future plans.

Mr. Lely (European Commerce) supported the bill.

Rao Bahadur Kale complained that the surplus of the Motor Fees was not utilised for the upkeep of roads and suggested limiting the scope of the present bill.

The Local Self-Government Minister Sir Shahanavaz Bhutto wished that the House would whole-heartedly support the bill.

SHIP MONEY ANALOGY.

Mr. Tairsee opposing the bill, said it was a question of principle similar to that involved in the Ship Money Tax of England. If a private individual misappropriates money, the House knew well where he would be, and if the Government misappropriate, we are asked to endorse it. It was Mr. Nariman who brought Government to us after pricking their bubble. The speaker was not prepared to subscribe to a principle which enslaved all the powers of the legislature.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

FOR EFFICIENT CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

M. P. C. C. Allots Major Portion Of "Rajendra Fund"

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 16

The Executive Committee of the M. P C. C. met under the presidentship of Mr. S. D. Deo on July 14. Besides the members of the Committee, about twenty leading Congress workers in Maharashtra attended the meeting. Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, of Ahmednagar, being just released from the Nasik Jail after his term of two years, was given a welcome in the meeting.

The Committee first expressed sympathy for the sufferers in the Quetta earthquake and appealed to the public to contribute to the Central Relief fund started by Rajen Babu.

POLICE INTERRUPTION CONDEMNED.

The Committee then adopted a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the ways in which the Police interrupted the Congress workers in their work. The resolution further assured the public that there is nothing wrong and illegal in becoming a Congress member and requested the Congress workers to go on with their activities without minding the police interruption.

One of the most important resolutions passed by the Committee was as follows. "This meeting appoints a Committee to inquire into the present conditions of the agriculturists in Maharashtra and to formulate the most urgent and minimum of their demands."

DISPOSAL OF "RAJENDRA FUND."

The most important resolution was adopted regarding the disposal of the "Rajendra Fund" recently collected. It was resolved that 10 per cent. of the amount should go to the A.I.C.C. for its office expenses and 15 per cent. for activities taken up by Provincial C.C. of a provincial nature. The remaining amount is to go to the Districts where the amount is to be spent wth a definite view to making the various Congress Committees efficient to carry on Congress propaganda more intensively and regularly. They are to submit regular accounts of the amount and to have sanctioned their new budget every three months in the manner and form prescribed by the M.P.C.C.

The last resolution was regarding the question of Congress attitude towards the new constitution. In the opinion of the Committee it would be well if Congress collaborate with other parties so as to successfully oppose the Reforms.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —010 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees 2.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.28 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.97 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.68 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 17-7-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RAINFALL REPORT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total same period last year
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba	0.28	41.66	24.82
St. George's Hospital	0.25	60.98	46.52
J. J. Hospital	0.49	50.82	40.49
Matunga	0.53	49.38	40.03

Departure from Normal +7.59 in.

Serious Rioting In Meshed (Persia)

Fight Between People And Govt. Forces, Due To Dress "Reform" Introduced

SIMLA, July 17.

According to travellers through Baluchistan there has been serious rioting in Meshed between Government forces and the people. Struck by the dress reform in Turkey authorities of Meshed (Persia) issued orders to the subjects to wear European hats A wave of resentment grew among the people, particularly those accustomed to orthodox ways and in the clash with authorities certain number of casualties occurred. Details could not be ascertained, but it appears that other parts of Persia remain unaffected by what has hitherto been local trouble.—A. P.

BOMBAY CABLE TO TEHERAN

BOMBAY, July 17.

Enquiries at the Consulate for Iran in Bombay regarding the report of serious rioting in Meshed show that the Consulate has not so far received any such report from the Foreign Office in Teheran.

The Consulate, has, however, cabled an enquiry to Teheran.—A. P.

CAWNPORE BUTLER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Proposal To Hand It Over To Central Govt.

SIMLA, July 16.

Negotiations are in progress between the Government of U. P. and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research regarding the proposed transfer of the Harcourt Butler Research Institute of Cawnpore to the undivided control of the Agricultural Council.

The Council at present gives an annual grant of Rs. 30,000 to the U. P. Government in connection with the research that is being carried in the Institute in respect of sugar and oils. It is now proposed to establish a Central Sugar Research Institute for carrying on intensive research work for the benefit of the whole of India; and since a nucleus already exists in the Cawnpore Institute it has been decided that the Central Institue be established at Cawnpore to the mutual benefit of both the U. P. Government and the Agricultural Council as well as the other sugar manufacturing provinces.

It is understood that the recent visit to Nainital by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Mr. B. S. Burt, the Agricultural expert and Mr. Srivastava, the Sugar Technologist, has been very fruitful, and the negotiations are progressing regarding the terms of lease under which the Institute will be handed over to the Central Government for direct control and management.—United Press.

SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES

Public Service Commission's Programme

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 17.

The Public Service Commission propose to make in December, 1935 or as soon as thereafter, the selection of candidates for appointment as (A) Special Class apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments and the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and (b) Apprentices for training in ordnance and clothing factories in India.

The Public Services Commission has fixed 16th September, 1935 as the last date for receipt of application.

HEAVY FLOODS IN PESHAWAR

Houses Washed Away: Traffic Dislocated.

NATHIAGALI, July 17.

Heavy floods are reported from Peshawar District, in consequence of torrential rain yesterday. Numerous houses are stated to have been washed away at Hoti Mardan. The Kabul river waters are reported to have almost reached Risalpur. Travellers from Kohat to Peshawar report rushing torrents across the road holding up many cars.—A. P.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED

Sequel To Washout Near Nowshera

NATHIAGATE July 16.

Due to the washout of one pier of a bridge between Akora Khattak and Nowshera the through line of communications will be interrupted upto 9 hours to-morrow the 17th inst., says the Divisional Traffic Superintendent N. W. Ry., wiring from Rawalpindi. Passengers are being transhipped in the meantime. No restrictions are imposed on the booking of passenger or goods traffic.—A. P.

JHALAWAR DISMISSALS

Govt. Of India Watching Further Developments

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, July 16.

The Government of India, it is stated is watching the situation in the Jhalawar State arising out of the recent happenings brought to the notice of the Political Department.

The abrupt termination in May last year of the services of Colonel R. Benn, C.I.E., a Retired Officer of the Political Department, was a signal to the brewing of the present trouble. Later in October last, when the Ruler enforced a drastic retrenchment without considering the grave implications involved, there was a spate of resignations by the officials who could not be made to accept the reductions in the salaries, and summary dismissals of those who offered opposition to the Budget proposals.

Interesting developments are expected.

COORDINATING RELIEF EFFORTS

LYALLPUR, July 16

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Secretary, Quetta Central Relief Committee arrived in Lyallpur. He met local Relief Workers at the place of the President of the local Relief Committee.

A meeting of the local Committee was held in his presence wherein it was decided to affiliate the local Committee with the Central Relief Committee.

The local Committee decided to hand over its funds to the Central Committee which amount to Rs. 3,000.—United Press

Send-Off To Gen. Karslake

QUETTA, July 17.

Maj. Gen. H. Karslake, General Officer Commanding, Baluchistan District left Quetta this afternoon preparatory to vacating his office. The route from his residence to the railway station was lined by troops who cheered him as his car proceeded. At the railway station he was seen off by all officers of the Quetta Garrison, also by Sir Norman Cater, A. G. G. Baluchistan, and Col. Parsons, Dy. A.G.G.—A.P.

NEW ENERGY FOR TIRED MEN AND WOMEN.

Strengthening Vitamins in Tasteless Tablets.

Now men and women who are run-down and tired and have lost all zest for life, can recapture all their old vigorous energy and vitality and youthful enthusiasm for living, simply by taking two tiny, tasteless, sugar-coated tablets after every meal.

Clotabs, as they are called, are made from Halibut Liver Oil, which scientists say is richer in strengthening, energising Vitamins than almost anything else you could possibly take.

And not only do Clotabs restore strength and energy. They build up the body, put pounds of fine, firm flesh on bony limbs and most important, increase your power to resist all disease and throw off coughs, colds and influenza as fast as they appear. They quickly give back energy to the convalescent, to all who are weak and run-down. One man who was thoroughly run-down after trouble with his teeth, immediately improved after taking Clotabs and gained at least 3 lbs. A lady who was 'always tired' writes to say that she has gained new energy and strength. Start taking Clotabs yourself to-day. All Chemists and Stores stock them. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1/10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3/-.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 2, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 16, 1354
Parsi: Behman 15, 1304
Sunrise: 6-10
Sunset: 7-19
High Tide: 0-51 18-36
Low Tide: 6-51 19-44
Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.
S. S. Maloja with English mails of July 4 due at 4 p.m.
International Social Club: Members and their guests will meet at Taj Mahal Hotel (Reading Room) at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 19.

Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 20.

S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. R.A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FOUND

Mr. Ram Saran Obhrai, Manager, The Prudential Oil Co., Hatia Building, Hornby Road, Bombay writes:

On the 29th of June last I found an umbrella hanging by the railings of the corner of Ballard Pier opposite the clock tower. The said umbrella will be handed over to its owner on his calling at my address and giving the correct identification.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Conte Rosso' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the arrest of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the A. I. T. U. C., A. T. Shaikh and R. S. Nimbkar.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas will preside, and Messrs. G. B. Mahashabde, R. A. Khedgikar, Ali Bahadur Khan, Yusuf Meherally and others will speak.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan MacNair arrived at Suez on the evening of Sunday, July 14.

The N Y K steamer 'Nagato Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is due to arrive here on Sunday afternoon the 21st July.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Garfield V-37' left Singapore on the 16th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 25th instant and sail again on the 26th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

'BAJI PRABHU PATHAK', DADAR

Under the auspices of the above Pathak, the Baji Prabhu Deshpande's Punyatith will be celebrated under the presidentship of Sjt. Yeshvant Narayan Tipnis, in the C. K. P. Hall, Dadar, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Principal H. V. Hampton will give a public lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Brotherhood premises on "College lectures and lecturing."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Dancing Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Cardinal Richelieu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Gold Diggers of 1935" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIC—"Ah-E-Mazluman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Red Morning" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Kentucky Kernels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—'Lightning Warrior" (Serial last Instalment) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 'Columbia' presents Marathi Bakad songs. 1-0 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-0 p.m. Indian Ladies' Corner. Talk: "Women's Life To-day". (In Marathi.) By Mrs Sudha Joshi, G.A. 5-30 p. m. European Programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. 'The Yeomen of the Guard.' Excerpts from the Comic Opera. By Gilbert and Sullivan. (H.M.V) (Recorded under the personal supervision of Rupert D'Oyley Carte) Conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By Mary Grant 7-45 p.m. Empire relay. 8-15 p. m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-25 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-50 p. m. Recitations from the Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-0 p.m. A Variety Entertainment. (S.B. from 9-30 p.m.) G. N. Ghose and His Party. will play on 1. Clarionet. 2. Hawaiian Guitar. 3. Tenor Guitar. 4. Esraj. 5. Violin. 6. Kanoon. With vocal refrain. 10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'In the Old Days —Patrolling the South Seas.' A talk by Jerry Nunn. 7-45 p.m. The Central Band of H M Royal Air Force, Conducted by Flight-Lieut. R P O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force. Relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge. 8-30 p. m. 'Enchantments Die.' A play for broadcasting by Noel Langley. The action takes place in London and South Africa and covers the period between 1899 and 1935. The play produced by William MacLurg. 9-10 p.m. Light Programme. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-0 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music (contd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN (SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE)

A free class in Home Hygiene for Women will be conducted from to-day (Thursday) at the Servants of India Society's Hall. It will meet every Thursday, at 3-30 p.m.

LOKAMANYA ANNIVERSARY

Lokamanya's anniversary was celebrated under the auspices of the Dakshina Bharat Sabha on Tuesday evening at Karandikar Hall, Shankerwadi. Mr. B. S. Sukthankar Solicitor spoke on Gita Rahasya, the life-work of Lok. Tilak.

The lecturer spoke at length on the Karma theory which was the Kernel of the Gita according to the Lokamanya.

The function came to a close with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

BILL CLERK IN TROUBLE

Alleged Systematic Frauds On High Court For About Seven Years

TAXING MASTER'S INITIALS FORGED?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A very daring and serious case of systematic fraud, committed from 1928 onwards, by forging the signatures of the Taxing Master of the Bombay High Court on a number of allocatures in respect of bills of costs, was brought to light at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

The Bombay C. I. D. applied for the remand of Govind Mahadev Bakre, a bill-clerk in a well-known local solicitors' firm, Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Maneklal of Bombay.

Bakre was arrested by the C. I. D. following a complaint from the Prothonotary, Senior Master and Taxing Master, of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, remanded the suspect to police custody till July 31, pending further inquiries.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS.

The Prothonotary, Senior Master and Taxing Master, of the Bombay High Court, reported to the police yesterday that signatures and initials on a number of allocatures in respect of bills of costs, consisting of the originals and duplicates thereof were being forged since 1928.

These instances of systematic fraud were discovered on allocatures in respect of several bills of costs submitted by Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Maneklal, Solicitors of Bombay.

Alterations In Bills.

In the ordinary course these bills of costs were to be taxed by the Taxing Master. It was alleged that Bakre, the bill-clerk, was responsible for the crime, as in several cases, alterations had been made in the bills of costs submitted for taxation and initials of the Taxing Master had been forged.

The suspect was believed to have received money for taxing charges etc., from his masters, which it was alleged, he misappropriated. The bills of costs were never lodged by him in the office of the Taxing Master, and the forgery was discovered later, when the bills of casts were called up for inspection.

HARIJANS AND SEVA SANGH BOARD

At a public meeting of the 'untouchables' held under the presidenship of Mr. Gangaram G. Bhatkude on Tuesday at Cheera Bazar resolutions were passed requesting the Harijan Sewa Sangh to give school books free to the children of the poor 'untouchables' to see that the scholarships given by it go really to the deserving poor to publish a report giving the details regarding the names, caste and residence of the students to whom scholarsips have been given by the Board of the Sangh as there is a feeling in the minds of many people among the Maharashtrian section of the 'untouchables' that the Board does not pay much attention to the needs of their section, and lastly to take more persons from among the 'untouchables' themselves on the Board.

Messrs. Hate, Ghaitadke, Gamare, Virker and Ambitker were among the speakers who supported the resolutions.

HOLKAR GOVERNMENT GRANTS FRESH REMISSIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 14

With a view to mitigate the resultant hardships that may be caused to the cultivators in the process of realising the revenue arrears, the Holkar Government have sanctioned remissions to the tune of Rs. 145,000 for the revenue year ending June 1st.

Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister, has been selected to represent Indian States at the forthcoming session of the League of Nations.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE CLASS

The above class, conducted by the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association, will be re-opened from 22nd July 1935. Members of the Association and others who intend to attend the Class are requested to see the Secretary at Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay, and enrol their names. Dr. A. C. Das, M.D. (U. S. A.) has consented to conduct the Classes.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

For the benefit of Hindi lovers of Hindu and Parsi Colonies, free Hindi classes have been started in 166 A. Narayan Mansion, Hindu Colony Dadar. The classes are open to both the sexes; to the beginners as well as to the advanced students. The classes are open from 8 to 10 p.m. on week days. Afternoon classes are to be started for the convenience of women students. The residents of the two colonies of either sex may well avail the classes in large numbers. Those, wishing to know more details should either write or see Mr. G. K. Pouranik, 166-A, Narayan Mansion, Hindu Colony, Dadar between 8-0 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

Echo Of Ambarnath Strikes

Parulekar Fined For Disobedience Of Magisterial Order

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, July 17.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, a labour leader and a life member of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, was convicted to-day by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, on a charge of breach of Sub-Divisional Magistrate's order promulgated under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code at Ambernath on February 6 soon after the declaration of strikes in the Western India Match factory and the Dharamshi Morarji Chemical Mills on January 16 and 26 respectively, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default six weeks' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Yeshwant Kushba Godse, another labour leader of Kurla, who was separately tried for a similar offence, was acquitted by the Magistrate on the ground that the prosecution evidence against him was not convincing.

Mr. S. P. Sathe, Police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Parulekar appeared in person, while Mr. Godse was defended by Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate of Bombay.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The Case for the Crown was that the workers of the Western India Match Factory and the Dharamshi Morarji Chemical Mills, both at Ambernath, went on strike from January 16 and 26 respectively. When the strikes deepened the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant promulgated an order on February 6 last under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be in force for a period of one month. On February 27 last the accused, it was alleged, distributed a printed pamphlet in contravention of the order.

PARULEKAR'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Parulekar's defence was that the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate was illegal, invalid and "ultra vires" of the Officer. Further the handbill or the pamphlet distributed did not violate the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate because the handbill was not in connection with the strike. The defence contention was based on clause 3 of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Even if the order was held "intra vires," the defence argued, the accused had not committed any disobedience by the distribution of the pamphlet as it was not in connection with the strike, which had already ended on the day of the distribution of the pamphlet. Further the leaflet was issued to the workers of the match factory, and only in connection with the agreement arrived at between the workers and the management. No annoyance, obstruction or injury or damage to human life, health or safety was caused nor was a riot or affray apprehended.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Resident Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed: It seems to me that the issue of such a pamphlet may well tend to cause annoyance or obstruction to the loyal workers of the factory and the police who were in charge of the locality for the safety of human life and protection of property, and incidentally to the match factory management with the spectre of a fresh strike stalking before them.

Proceeding the Magistrate said: "I hold the accused had knowledge that his disobedience of order was likely to produce harm and the accused was aware of the promulgation of the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate."

Fifteen days' time was granted to Mr. Parulekar for payment of the fine.

ELECTION SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 17.

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge of Thana, dismissed today with costs the election petition filed by Mr. Mahomed Esuf Ahmed Saheb Kazi against Mr. Gulamsaheb Fakirsaheb Patil, a successful candidate at the last general election to the Kalyan Municipality, alleging that the opponent secured votes by resorting to corrupt practice, namely, impersonation.

The Assistant Judge held that the petitioner did not satisfactorily prove that the opponent was directly responsible for the alleged impersonation.

Mr. M. V. Hedge, Advocate, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. S. S. Kazi for the opponent.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE RAID CASE

FORMER PRESIDENT UNDER FIRE OF CROSS-EXAMINATION

Mr. Gandhalal Mathurdas, a former President of the American Cotton Exchange, was cross-examined on Wednesday, by Mr. Gadkari, counsel for the defence, when Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla resumed further hearing of the American Cotton Exchange raid case in which its Managing Director is charged with aiding and abetting the conduct of a common gaming house, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

Witness, in his cross-examination, stated that it was a fact he did not wish to continue in the Association of which he was the President, when he came to know that something illegal was going on in the Association.

Mr. Gadkari: So you have got a high regard for legal matters, is it not?

Witness:—Yes.

Q—Were you charged for receiving stolen property in any Court at any time?—Yes. I was charged, but I was acquitted.

Q:—Were you charged and convicted for receiving stolen property at the Second City Magistrate's Court, Indore, at any time?—Yes, I was charged; but I was not convicted.

Q:—Supposing I show to you a certified copy to the effect that you were convicted and sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 in default 2 months' further R. I. for receiving stolen property?

At this stage the Magistrate wanted to know the relevancy of these questions.

Mr. Gadkari said that his object in pursuing this line of cross-examination was to "impeach the credit of the evidence tendered by this witness."

A certified copy of the judgment delivered by the Second City Magistrate of Indore was then shown to the court.

Witness later answered that it was true he was convicted but he was acquitted in appeal.

Further hearing was adjourned till Friday.

ART EXHIBITION

For Quetta Relief Opens To-day

The Universal arts League is organising an Art Exhibition in aid of Quetta Relief Fund at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay will open the Exhibition at 6-30 p.m. ((S.T.)) to-day.

The Exhibiaion is to remain open from 18th to 23rd insts. between the hours of 5 to 8 p.m.

The League hopes that the generous minded public of Bombay will flock at the exhibition and help the distressed victims of Quetta.

FUTILE REVISION APPLICATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 17.

A revision application filed by Trimbak Balshet Sonar against the order of his conviction on a charge of having assaulted Krishna Khandu Kamble and sentence of Rs. 30 fine or in default 15 days rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Ambedkar, First Class Magistrate, was rejected yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana.

Another revision application filed by Trimbak Balshet Sonar against the order of discharge by the same Magistrate in the counter-case in which the applicant Sonar (complainant) had charged Kamble with assault, was also rejected by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. D. D. Potnis appeared for the applicant.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Women And Quetta Relief

The women of the city have been taking a keen interest in the collection of funds for the Quetta Earthquake sufferers. It must have been noted that the Women's Sub-Committees of both the Mayor's Fund and the Bombay Quetta Fund, have been greatly responsible in swelling the funds to their present figure. Besides Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala, with her usual enthusiasm, stormed Bombay on Monday with her band of workers and they did not let go a single person, they met without his being obliged to give his mite to the Fund. Now comes the news that the Ladies' Sub-Committee are organising a Grand Entertainment for the benefit of the Earthquake sufferers under the chairmanship of Mrs. Blackwell. Among the performers at the Regal at the end of August will be Menaka, that great exponent of Indian dancing. Besides the amount that will be collected from the performance, it is understood that a good figure is expected through the sale of lucky programmes, that will be specially printed. The owner of a programme having the lucky number will get Rs. 5,000, while other lucky numbers will get lesser amounts. This certainly is not bad for a rupee, and that, too, when it is known that the rupee, at least a large part of it, will go to benefit the Quetta sufferers.

Overworked Clerks

The Secretary of the Bombay Municipality has been asked by the Standing Committee to report if it is a fact that the staff in his office has to work over time, till late in the night. It is rather strange that out of a number of departments of the municipality, only the staff working in the Secretary's office has been singled out as being over-worked. To say the least, it is an injustice to the staff working in other departments, if it is conceded that the staff of one department is working more than those of other departments. The staff of the Secretary's office is singled out as it comes more in contact with the members of the Corporation than others. However, it could not be denied that there are certain clerks in the Secretary's Office who work more than other clerks in the same office. There are clerks who are expected to work till late in the night and have again to come early the next day while there are others who have not to toil so much. For instance, one fails to understand why one clerk getting Rs. 125/ should be detailed only to mark the presence of the councillors. This procedure is unheard-of anywhere else. In the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council only a muster roll is maintained which is signed by the members as they come. In the Municipal Corporation, one clerk drawing Rs. 125 is kept to mark the presence of the councillors as soon as they enter the Corporation hall. If a muster roll is kept outside the hall near the entrance the councillors could sign their presence without the aid of a clerk. The fact is the system lacks judicious distribution of work.

WAR ON BEGGARY

Bill To Give More Powers To Police

A Bill to amend the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay is published in the Government Gazette.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, a person twice convicted of an offence under section 121 of that Act, i.e., begging or permitting children to beg, can be directed to remove himself from Bombay.

Difficulty has been found in proving that such beggars, or persons exposing children for begging, have been formerly convicted. They are often individuals from upcountry whose identification is difficult and without such proof of identity and previous conviction it is not possible to extern strangers who come to Bombay merely to beg.

Strict action against persons exposing children for begging is necessary for the protection of children. It is therefore proposed to amend the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920, to provide that measurements and photographs may be taken of any person arrested or convicted under section 121 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON FINE ARTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association a series of five public lectures on the Fine Arts,—two on Painting, one on Sculpture and two on Architecture,—will be delivered in the Association premises, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Bombay, on successive Thursday evenings at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, will start the series on Thursday, July 25th when he will read a paper on "Some Personal Impressions of Elephanta and Ellora." Principal McKenzie, President of the Association, will occupy the chair.

Prof. Charles R. Gerrard, Deputy Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Prof. Claude Batley, Prof. B. K. Goregaokar, and Prof. G. B. Kshirasagar, Secretary School of Architecture, will contribute towards the series.

The public are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity. Those interested who would like to have further lecture in any branch of the Fine Arts should please communicate with the Hon. Secretaries of the Association.

ACQUITTED OF THEFT CHARGE

Caitan Vincent Fernandes and Joseph Pedre Fernandes, who were arrested in connection with the theft of two gold bangles and other ornaments committed in a building at Dhobi Talao in June last, were acquitted on Wednesday, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Court, Bombay.

Externment Powers To Karachi Authorities

A Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, is published.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By Bombay Act XXI of 1933, the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, were amended, and the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, have been empowered to extern any person who not having been born in the said District or City of Bombay, has been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapters XII, XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code.

It is considered desirable that similar powers should be given to the District Magistrate of Karachi, to extern persons who are not born in the City of Karachi, the Cantonments of Karachi and Drigh Road, or the islands in the Karachi harbour. This Bill is intended to carry out the above object.

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Bad House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1935

INDIA'S POVERTY

According to the Central Board of Revenue's Report on all India income tax, and returns connected with its administration, from 665,929 individual assessees all over the country, a net total of Rs. 14,40,82,856 was collected by way of income tax, including the surcharge, in 1933-34, but excluding the supertax. The tale told by the tables and returns of the amounts given in refunds under various counts; of the arrears in collections; of mis-collections or excess collections; of the variation between the demand and the final assessment; of summary assessment and the way in which administration is simplified, or appeal made against the action of the assessor; of the points of law and practice involved in the administration of this tax,—it is impossible to speak in the space of a leading article. But, even within that space, it would be interesting to note that the total income made liable to income tax aggregated Rs. 231.20 crores, which was reduced on account of several deductions and refunds to Rs. 221.84 crores. Considering the amount of the country's annual income which is either officially exempt from taxation,—e.g. all agricultural incomes,—and considering the innumerable devices by which income liable to the tax is nevertheless able to evade the tax, legally or otherwise, this amount may not amount to more than a fifth, or a sixth of the total national income of the country. For a population exceeding some 28 crores in British India, an aggregate annual wealth of 1250 crores hardly works out at more than Rs. 45 per annum per head! This would be an excellent fact to ruminate over for those who dwell upon the riches of this country, and the prosperity of its people, under the beneficent sway of the British people!

Distribution Of Wealth

Of the 666,000½ assessees (in round figures) considerably more than half, 387,392 have incomes below Rs. 2,000 per annum—their aggregate income being little more than Rs. 55 crores (less than 1/4th of the aggregate income assessed); and they pay among them Rs. 82.92 lakhs of the tax, a little more than 6 per cent. of the net total tax collection! For a fall in Government income from this source of about 6 per cent. relief would be afforded to nearly 58 per cent. of the present assessees and 25 per cent. of the income assessed to taxation. Again we commend an obvious piece of public and "politic" economy to the Powers-that-be,—with little hope of the seed lighting in a suitable soil! The figures would be still more significant, if we consider the lowest rank of these tax-payers, who aggregate 258,791, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total number of assessees, paying only 3 per cent. of the total tax collected, and having between them an aggregate income assessed to taxation of 33.79 crores,—less than one-seventh of the total taxed income. The largest tax-paying category consists of incomes between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 paying, on an aggregate taxed income of Rs. 19.06 crores, a total net tax of Rs. 93.24 lakhs,—the group numbering 36,563. What do these figures tell of the distribution of wealth in the country? The answer is impossible,—since the bulk of the nation's annual produce does not come within the purview of the income tax. Take another set of statistics, by way of a mirror to the social structure and the distribution of wealth within the community. The following were the different categories of income, the aggregate volume of income under each such head, and the tax paid by each such group. (N. B.—figures in lakhs of rupees).

	Total Income	Tax Collected
1 Salaries	92,51.06	412.47
2 Interest Securities of Govt. of India	11.92.18	156.13
Local Govt.	59.70	8.09
Local Authorities & Companies	259.24	35.23
3. Profits of Companies	20.22.79	274.04
4. Profits of Firms	467.87	62.82
5. Undivided Families	34.58.05	162.79
6. Unregistered Firms	10.80.77	58.48
7. Associations	1.51.57	8.69
8. Individuals	51.73.66	247.45
Gross Total	231,29.93.	14,39.42

Glaring Contrast

Nearly 40 per cent. of the income assessed to taxation is that of the salaried employees,—no matter in what rank,—Government and public authorities leading the way in that category. Private employment is neither so well-paid, nor so plentiful. A community dependent upon Government or semi-Government employment for its very existence pays its own penalty in the inability to change a form of government, which, even though unsatisfactory, is the most dominant economically. The vested interests of Government servants make another obstacle to any reform or reconstruction, which might be deemed overdue. Professional earnings and other income of individuals as such accounted for less than 25 per cent. of the total income assessed, and a little more than 16 per cent. of the tax paid. Organised industrial or commercial enterprise represents about 10 per cent. of the income taxed, and 27 per cent. of the tax paid; while unorganised enterprise including registered as well as unregistered firms and associations account for total income assessed to taxation of Rs. 17 crores, and a tax collection of Rs. 130 lakhs.—less than 10 per cent. of the total tax collection. If we contrast these figures with the corresponding categories and incomes in a modern industrialised western country like Britain,—the contrast would prove too glaring to be insignificant. The distribution of the income tax burdens as between Provinces is revealed in the following:—(N. B. Figures in crores).

Province	Total Income	Total Tax Collection.
Madras	27.87	1.50
Bombay	55.42	3.75
Bengal	35.35	2.66
United Prov.	16.88	1.03
Punjab	17.87	0.80
Burma	20.00	1.28
Bihar & Orissa	10.07	0.51
Central Prov.	7.54	0.36
Assam	3.87	0.22
N. W. F. Prov.	2.08	0.10
Delhi	4.83	0.27

Obviously, the more advanced, industrialised and enterprising Provinces bear the lion's share of the burden,—even as they have the largest slice of the national wealth from such sources.

Wanted Adult Franchise

The Bombay Legislative Council has been true to its unenviable reputation in throwing out for the fifth time Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The Bill sought to lower the franchise from Rs. 10 rental to Rs. 5 rental and as such was a modest measure, considering that the time has long been ripe for even universal suffrage, not only for local bodies but also for the provincial and national legislatures. That the present Corporation but poorly represents the vast body of citizens is well-known and should be obvious from the fact that according to the present franchise less than a lakh and a half of people are entitled to vote out of a population of nearly 12 lakhs. As a matter of fact even for the Bombay Provincial Legislative Assembly under the new reforms the franchise is a five rupee rental. In these circumstances only an ultra-reactionary Council could throw out a Bill prescribing the same franchise for the Municipality of Bombay City," claiming to be the first in India.

The objections urged against the Bill were of the flimsiest character. Many contended that the Bill was all right but there was no need for any hurry in the matter, as it was bound to be introduced by Government themselves under the new reforms. But if the Bill means a real reform, why should it be needlessly delayed even by a year? As regards the administrative difficulties of dealing with a large electorate these are too much exaggerated, mostly by ignorant persons and inefficient officials. And as for the high cost involved by a wide franchise the City has paid and is paying for many establishments which do not give it anything like adequate return and it will not mind paying for a reform which in the long run is bound to effect economy. The objection that a wide franchise would encourage corruption will be untenable if the franchise is wide enough. Even a millionaire should despair of bribing thousands. It is always a small electorate that encourages corruption. Finally, the charge that democracy has failed all over the world is based on a false reading of history. Abnormal circumstances have created abnormal difficulties for various Governments. But true democracy alone enables a Government to fight the difficulties with the fullest co-operation of the people. However, those who have no chance in a democracy will find it hard to say a good word for any democratic measure.

As soon as the Bill was rejected at its very first reading, Mr. Bole said he would take the earliest opportunity to bring it up again. We have no hope of the present Council doing justice to the measure. But what we would specially emphasise here is that merely moving a bill is not enough. There should be vigorous public propaganda to support it. And so far as such propaganda is concerned, it would be best to go the whole hog and agitate for universal suffrage. There is no fitter place than the City of Bombay to make a beginning with manhood franchise. This reform deserves to be one of the principal election issues at the next elections for the Legislatures.

JAPAN'S EXPANSION

From Feudal Principality To A Modern Empire

(BY R. S. SHELVANKAR, M.A.)

The history of Japan's expansion is an entrancing story of the transformation of a small feudal principality into a Great Modern Power. There are two distinct periods in the expansion of Japanese territory, the earlier one marked by the successful realisation of Japan's nominal claims to sovereignty and the later one in which territorial acquisition was the result of war and conquest.

Early Annexations.

At the Meiji Restoration of 1868, Japan consisted only of the four large islands, Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kynshu, whose land area totalled 146689 square miles; she was then economically self-sufficient, and her population, which has now risen to more than 90 million, was only 30 million. In 1875 she annexed the Kurile group of thirty islands to her north-east; two years later, she annexed the Bonin group of twenty-seven islands to her south, and, in 1879, the Lu Chu group of fifty-five islands, with their fertile soil and diversified crops, became Japanese territory by virtue of Japanese overlordship. This closes the era of annexation based on the theory of sovereignty.

Recent Annexations

With the annexation of Formosa in 1895, however, a new era set in which made valuable additions to Japan's territory and converted the Japanese kingdom into the Japanese Empire. Formosa, Sakhalin, Korea and Manchukuo were conquests won by Japanese arms or diplomacy. Formosa, with a land area of 13840 square miles, and only 100 miles off the Asiatic coast, was acquired at the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War. With its rich yield of tea, rice, lumber, sugar and camphor, of which last Japan has a virtual world monopoly, she is easily Japan's "tropical storehouse" par excellence. Korea, an agricultural country with rich crops of wheat, rice, barley and soya beans, first came under the economic domination of Japan at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, and it was not formally annexed until 1910. By the treaty of Portsmouth of 1905, Russia gave Japan all that part of the island of Sakhalin south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude; fisheries, forests and mines are here the basis of economic life.

Manchukuo.

The latest, and largest, area to come under Japanese control was Manchukuo. It is also the most valuable of all Japan's territorial acquisitions; it has a rich, fertile soil useful for growing food products; its cotton output can be increased without much difficulty to suit Japan's needs; and Japan could have a practically limitless supply of the two key-minerals, coal and iron, which are to be had in abundance in Manchukuo. It has therefore been aptly said that, as an outlet for population and as a source of raw materials Manchukuo is invaluable to an overcrowded, industrialised Japan.

Japan's Mandated territories, however, are a class by themselves. The Marian, the Caroline

(Continued on page 8.)

REMOVING ILLITERACY

Russia's Inspiring Achievement By Cooperative Effort

By K. F. NARIMAN

I.

Now and again we hear a bombastic speech or read a learned article from educationists and social reformers, emphasising the value of spreading mass education in the country. The Nationalists declare it to be the first essential reform, the fountain-head from which all other progress communal, social and political would automatically follow. Some enthusiasts even go a step further and draw out a scheme for achieving this laudable object. Several schemes have been discussed in scores of conferences. Committees have been appointed and lengthy reports published but the actual results so far achieved have been negligible, almost nil. The appalling figures of illiteracy stand to-day more or less at the same point and percentage as they did years ago. Some describe such a disgraceful state of affairs as a 'blot' on British administration and advance it as the strongest argument for early attainment of 'Swaraj,' others blame public workers and national leaders for having neglected, or ignored so long such a vital problem and for not taking any constructive steps to solve it. None disputes the supreme importance of the problem. Hence it is superfluous to waste time and energy in attempting to explain its importance or the necessity of its country-wide and spread.

Post "Follies"

It is equally futile to carry on laborious and wasteful investigation to ascertain the causes so as to fix the blame on Government or the national leaders. There is no doubt that if even a non-Indian Government had been more responsible and responsive, a great deal more could have been done in the past or expected for the future. On the other hand it must also be frankly confessed that if the same amount of attention, energy and even money had been spent by national organisations in a constructive scheme for mass education as war or is done after other national or economic schemes, such as Khadi Prachar etc., perhaps some better results might have been achieved, in spite of Government's carelessness; but it is no use crying over spilt milk, that may launch us into a harmful and useless controversy that may cloud the real issue and instead of advancing the cause of education may even retard it. So let us not dwell upon the faults and follies of the past. Discussing faults of the past or the follies of the present administration will not add 1 per cent to literacy in the land. Let us look ahead and see it by any means or methods we can improve the position.

Waiting For Better Times

At the same time, if the solution of this essential problem is to wait as many suggest, 1 the financial condition of Government or Municipalities are improved, then again the problem will not be even touched, much less tackled till the dooms-day. There is no immediate or near prospect of Government or Corporation finances improving, but even when the much desired change may come after many years, I am sure the benefit will not go to Education or Medical Relief or such other nation-building departments, but first preference will be given to the restoration of fat salaries and superfluous allowances and such other wasteful extravagant and useless items, so that it is no use hoping or relying on that contingency.

Poor Educational Facilities

It is a pathetic sight to see students from all parts of the country, thirsting for knowledge and education in all branches, journeying from province to province and knocking at the doors of all the educational centres in the country and knocking in vain, candidates, possessing required qualifications and after attaining higher standards than fixed for admission and willing to pay more than the prescribed fees and prepared to submit to all rules and conditions, cannot secure admission into either a private or Government educational institution. They travel from Peshawar to Cape Comorin and waste time and money in fruitless travel and search. Everywhere they meet with the same cruel monotonous reply 'No vacancy.' Similar distressing conditions also prevail in most places with regard to Primary and Secondary Institutions, and students of tender age are crammed and sandwitched in ill-provided, ill-ventilated, poorly equipped class-rooms that at times look more like dingy prison cells than 'fountains of light and learning.' Thus these places, far from being attractive and inviting, as they should be, are on the contrary made so repulsive and revolting that in spite of all compulsion and even persuasion a large percentage

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

THE TWO SIDES.

Whatever may happen at the next meeting of the League Council to Abyssinia, that country is still a member entitled to all the rights of a Member State—one of the rights being protection, which the League is morally bound to guarantee against an aggressor. This is one side of the picture. The other is filled up by Italy's open preparations for war. Italian troops and aeroplanes are being massed in Eritrea. Signor Mussolini has publicly declared that he will go to war to conquer Ethiopia and avenge past humiliation. Newspapers echo him. There is war in the air. Even plans of campaign are openly canvassed. Nor is this all. The world knows that Italy is going to attack Abyssinia. America has already warned its nationals. England is so thoroughly convinced of it that permission to Italy to recruit "Yemenese and other natives for service in Eritrea and Somaliland" has been courageously refused. And Egypt, following England's example, has banned the export of Egyptian camels to Eritrea. The case against Italy could not possibly be more clear. Nor could the duty of the League be more clear. But we doubt if the League will fulfil that duty.

SENSATIONAL PURGE.

The drastic army purge effected by the Japanese Minister for war, with the prompt approval of the Emperor, is undoubtedly sensational, perhaps the most sensational in the military history of the new Japan. But it is not surprising in view of the reasons suggested for it. Patriotism of the aggressive type is only too common in Japan. But the younger section was aggressively 'jingo'. It was rushing headlong in all directions desperately regardless of all consequences. It had to be pulled up very sharply because its militarist policy was leading Japan to utter bankruptcy and because it was in the way of a sensible settlement with Russia.

A WISE DRIVE.

Wiser heads seem to have realised that aggressive military preparedness against Russia was not necessarily a paying proposition, that, indeed, there was a very substantial risk of its turning into a disastrous loss. Hence the dismissal of General Mazaki and sweeping changes affecting thousands of officers. The drive against the Kwantung will ease the pressure on Japan herself—besides affording Russia some relief from anxieties. But it does not, we fear, involve much change in the policy towards China, except in the pace of its forward march. Where China is concerned Japan thinks as one man.

AN INGENIUS COMPROMISE

According to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" there will be, under the new constitution, eight Ministers in Bengal of whom five will be Muslims, one European, one depressed class Hindu, and one caste Hindu. And the European Member will be in charge of Law and Order. The device is a clever one. Law and Order will be a transferred subject. But it will be transferred from the bureaucratic control of an I.C.S. to the control of the representative of the European Association itself! This ingenious "compromise" will not only placate but profoundly gratify the anti-Indian elements that have been clamouring for reservation of Law and Order. But whoever may be responsible for this stroke of genius, he has overshot the mark. For we are confident that Indian Members of the new Council will not take this open and deliberate insult lying down, notwithstanding the Ghaznavis and Burdwans of Bengal.

INEXCUSABLE HUMILIATION

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the well-known Labour leader, is reported to have been taken to Madras with handcuffs on. If the report is correct we cannot but deplore the fact that he should have been handcuffed like an ordinary criminal. Mr. Nimbkar has been accused of violating the law of sedition and not of any crime suggestive of violence or moral turpitude. And he could well have been spared the humiliation of being manacled. We hope with the Magistrate who heard Mr. Nimbkar's bail application in Bombay that he will be given due facilities by the Police while an undertrial prisoner. Such little acts of justice will not lower the "prestige" about which the authorities are ever so sensitive.

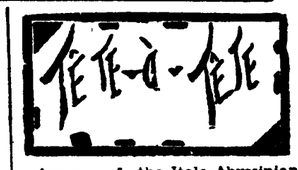
UNDESERVED TRIBUTE

At the dinner party given to him by certain members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Sir Homi Mody remarked that the constitution of the Corporation was the "finest in the world" and had stood the test of time. The constitution has stood the test of time only in the sense that it has not been altered to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the times. As for its being the finest in the world, the view would be shared only by the Government who framed it to suit their interests but certainly not by champions of true local self-government. The first condition of a truly self-governing body is that its chief executive officer should be fully responsible to itself. But this can hardly be said of the Municipal Commissioner. The present constitution of the Corporation may be good enough to safeguard the interests of the upper classes but is utterly unsuitable to safeguard those of the people, the overwhelming majority of whom have been kept deprived of representation on the Corporation. And only one proof of this fact is the Corporation's deplorable neglect of compulsory primary education.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Curious

In his report on salvage operations in Quetta,, Lt.-Col. A.J.H. Russell makes 'special mention 'of the splendid work done by the parties of rover scouts under the direction of Mr. Hogg of Lahore. We are glad that the example of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association whose authorities have always laid emphasis on scouts being given opportunities of rendering social service, is being followed by other scouts. But how is it that while the workers of other non-official agencies were not permitted to go to Quetta, permission was given to Mr. Hogg and his rover scouts? Communiques issued from Simla have been telling us how the entry of every additional man in Quetta instead of being a help in the work of relief would and to the other difficulties of the authorities. Even the request of those selfless patriots, the Servants of India Society, to be allowed to send their workers was refused. How the presence of, say, Mr. Bajpai whose work in connection with relief operations in Bihar won the admiration of both officials and non-officials, would have hindered salvage operations in Quetta any more than that of Mr. Hogg, we are unable to understand.—"Leader."



Apropos of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, Bori Bunder says in the course of a long-winded leader.

"Peace efforts by the League will be continued, but no one doubts their futility."

We are glad our Anglo-Indian contemporary now confesses it openly.

* * * *

Advance "Collective System"!

"Our London correspondent," it says further, "takes the view that the best thing the nations can do is to persuade Abyssinia to make the best terms possible."

The worst thing, of course, would be to persuade Italy to behave.

* * * *

Defending the Government's action in postponing salvage work in Quetta, the "Pioneer" says:

"There is, after all, a limit to what men can be called upon to do when there is no longer any question of saving life."

A trifling point which our confrere omits to mention is that the "limit" was reached before the men had completed the work of salvage. And the essence of the complaint is that there ought to be a "limit" to this limit.

* * * *

Frowning upon the nationalist press for its criticism of the Government attitude the same paper, as a final and crushing argument, says—

"If its authors had dug trenches in the Ypres salient during the latter stages of the war they would not make so light of the unpleasant task of "body snatching" on a large scale."

If the author of the above had even known anything about Bihar, he would not talk such superior nonsense.

* * * *

LL.G. OUT-MANOEUVRES HIMSELF

—Press Headline.

Ain't he the Welsh Wizard?

* * * *

Moving his Bill for the widening of the Municipal franchise in Bombay which he had already moved four times without success, Rao Bahadur Bole said: "My motto is try, try, and try again."

While the corresponding motto of the Government in case of such attempts has consistently been:

Deny, deny and deny again."

* * * *

Mr. Tairsee said that while one might agree with the principle of lowering the franchise, it was bound to be lowered as time progressed.

And, therefore, they need not lower it at the time.

* * * *

Evidently by some curious process of self-deterioration—a process with which only Mr. Tairsee seems familiar,—the franchise will lower itself "as time progressed."

Is that the idea, old man?

* * * *

INDIAN WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Plea For Uniform Standards

—Bori Bunder.

Evidently our contemporary is nationalising itself.

* * * *

Sir Homi Mody was entertained the other evening by his friends and admirers in the Bombay Corporation to a dinner in honour of his knighthood. And with his characteristic vigour and eloquence he deprecated efforts to introduce politics into the Corporation.

But let us emphasize at once that it was not intended as a rude and uncharitable dig at his hosts who were celebrating the conferment of the K. B. E. on a fellow-Corporator for services rendered to the Mody-Lees Pact etc. etc.

* * * *

Having denounced the introduction of politics into civic affairs, the wise and all-knowing Sir proceeded to instruct the Bombay Corporation to model itself on progressive bodies in the West.

We wonder if Sir Homi has ever heard of

1 The Vienna Municipality before Dollfuss and

2 the London County Council.

* * * *

UNDERGROUND WORK OF WOMEN

Prohibited By I.L. Convention

—Headlines.

Hurrah!

Oh, sorry, it only relates to work in the mines.

* * * *

"Of late years," says the "nationalist" of Bori Bunder, "Madras has ceased to be 'benighted.'"

And very soon it will cease to remain "beknighted" too.

* * * *

In one of its periodical outbursts against the Congress, the Justice party organ says—

"The woman who most often asserts her own chastity and impugns the respectability of others is often found to be an individual whose character does not admit of much scrutiny."

Tut, tut. Not so loud, brother—or shall we say sister?

Rs. 10,000 More Sent To Central Committee

But Quetta Victims Need More Help

The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram one of the Secretaries of the Quetta Central Relief Committee says that the public outside Sind and Punjab have not yet a clear idea as to the purpose for which still more funds are required. The second instalment of Rs. 10,000 from the Three Paper Fund was sent to the Quetta Central Relief Committee on Wednesday. We hope our readers, by their prompt and generous contribution, will enable us to send another instalment of Rs. 10,000 to the Committee by the end of this week.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, opened a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

RS. 20,000 ALREADY SENT TO RAJEN BABU

But Quetta Refugees Look To Readers For More And Prompt Help

Received on 17-1-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	25,751	1
The Young Friends Association, Shajapur, Gwalior State	56	0
One Hindu Gentleman	4	0
The Young Muslim Patani Anjuman Bombay	5	0
A Student	5	0
J D Mukati	2	0
Members of Shree Navyuvan Mitha Mandal Rs. 20 and Shree Navyuvan Mitra Mandal Rs. 5 through President Chandrakant T. Presswala	25	0
In sacred memory of late Varjiwandas Narandas	101	0
R N Mehta as below:	25	0
In sacred memory of late Narandas Jekisandas	5	0
In sacred memory of late Mrs. Parvatibai Narandas	5	0
In sacred memory of late Damangauri Ramdas Narandas	5	0
In sacred memory of late Madangauri Ramdas Narandas	5	0
In sacred memory of late Sister Chatura Ramdas Narandas	5	0
	Rs. 25	0
Bai Navalbai Balubhai Kashidas through Dwarkadas Valabhdas	2	0
Samsen Reuben	1	0
Total	Rs. 25,977	1

VICEROY'S QUETTA FUND

The grand total of Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund upto July 13 is £8,315|13|8, Rs. 26,03,490-15-7.

Tilak Anniversary At Sangli

SANGLI, (By Mail).

The 15th anniversary of the death of the late B. G. Tilak was celebrated at Sangli on Tuesday last. Alms and food were given to the poor, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, editor of "Nawa-Kal", addressed the meeting that was held at the Tilak Memorial Institute on the "Life of the Lokamanya."—A.P.

Wireless-Controlled Targets Feature In Naval Manoeuvres

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 17.

When the King led the fleet towards the sea for mimic warfare following yesterday's review, the fleet's carnival spirit was replaced by the most workmanlike attitude. Among the unusual features of the manoeuvres were special shells fired by cruisers against a wireless controlled target-ship. The centurion shells had weakened cases designed to break easily into small fragments. The four biggest battleships after that concentrated their fire of 30 fifteen inch guns on the towed target travelling at twenty knots per hour. The aircraft controlled by wireless delivered a high bombing attack on warships which was replied by long range anti-aircraft guns. Torpedo attacks on the "Nelson" met with multiple "Pompoms" of machine-guns.

On completion of the exercises the whole fleet steamed past the Royal Yacht cheering the King, who commanded, that the signal "Splice Main Brace" should be made to His Majesty's ships throughout the world.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

The following is the latest list of contributions received towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 105,459-13-10.

A/C No. I.—Rs. 89,497-4-3 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 15,962-9-7 which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A/C No. I.—Rs. 18,420-14-6 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 1,438.

ACCOUNT NO. I.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers, Rs. 34-8-3.

(2) Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees: Sub-Committee (19) Motor Dealers: Per Mr. N. M. Chinoy, Rs. 476.

Sub-Committee (22) Ladies: Per Mrs. Haji, Rs. 100.

Sub-Committee (15) Gymkhana: Per Sir N. B. Saklatvala, Rs. 50.

ACCOUNT NO. II.

(2) Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees: Sub-Committee (22) Ladies: Per Miss R. K. Nariman, Rs. 111. Total Rs. 106,231-3-1 which includes subscriptions by Ladies and Collections by Ladies Committee: (A/C No. I.—Rs. 18,520-14-6 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 1,549).

Subscriptions received for A/C. No. I.—through the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers acknowledged through these columns on the 17th instant should read as follows:—

The Director, Officers and Staff of Haffkine Institute Rs. 127, Mr. R. S. Dudley Rs. 75, Mr. Sha Shivchand Premchand Rs. 20, Mrs. Florence M. Bulst Rs. 16, and Dr. G. Coelho Rs. 15.

SANGLI MARKET ACT DEAD-LOCK

Lathhe Negotiates To End 50 Days' Suspension Of Business

SANGLI, (By Mail.)

As a protest against the Market Act passed during the last Session of the Sangli State Assembly, the Sangli merchants had suspended all business transactions in the market for the last 50 days. But a conciliatory gesture of the Durbar at the request of the Sangli citizens in the shape of amendments to the Act has resulted in removing the difficulties to a certain extent. Accordingly the majority of the merchants appear to be now satisfied. But there is a section of the merchants that is not yet satisfied and so the transactions in the market are not being carried on regularly.

Dewan Bahadur Latthe, ex-M. L. A. and ex-Diwan of Kolhapur, is trying to bring about a settlement. Several meetings between the State Councillors and the merchants have taken place.—A. P.

35 KILLED IN SEVERE 'QUAKE SHOCK

TAIKOKU (Formasa), July 16.

Thirty-five persons were killed and 108 injured in a severe earthquake shock in the provinces of Chihunan, Byoritsu and Taiko.

Many buildings were damaged and communications are interrupted.

The shock is the fifth experienced in the last three months.—Reuter.

N. C. DAS-GUPTA PASSES AWAY

Vice-President Of Bihar Provincial Congress Committee

PURULIA, July 17

Mr. Nibaran Chandra Das-Gupta, Vice-President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, passed away at 3 this afternoon.

He began to sink from last night when oxygen was applied. He had consciousness till the last moment.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, came here to see him on Monday last.—United Press.

LABOUR WINS BYE-ELECTION

Majority Of 5,343 Votes At West Toxeth

LONDON, July 16.

Labour has gained the seat in the bye-election at West Toxeth necessitated by Mr. Wilson's appointment as magistrate. The result was:—

	Votes.
Mr. GIBBINS (Labour)	14,908
Mr. CREMLYN (Conservative)	9,565

—Reuter.

DUTCH AIRMAIL PLANE CRASHES

BUSHIRE, July 17.

A Dutch airmail plane has crashed while leaving here this morning, and has been destroyed by fire, but her passengers, crew and mail have all been saved.

(Later). The 'plane "Marboe" was leaving for Baghdad at 4 a.m., when the starboard engine failed ten feet off the ground. A fire broke out immediately after the crash and seven passengers and four crew got clear of the wrekage, only suffering cuts and shock. It is now learnt all the mails are destroyed.—Reuter.

VERBAL ASSURANCE NOT ENOUGH

Promises Must Find Place In Statute Book

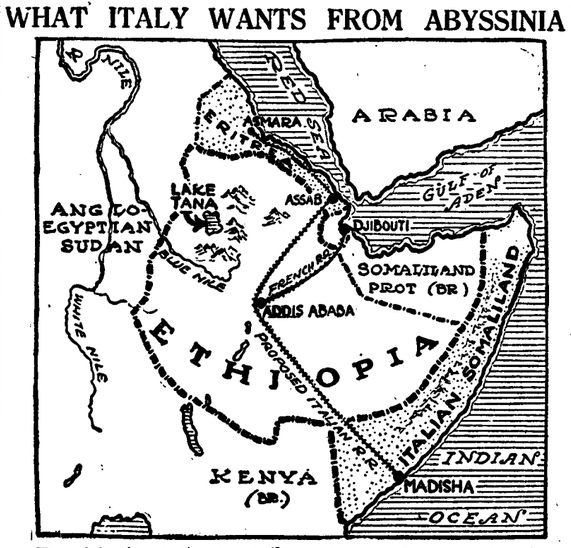
NEW DELHI, July 17.

An emergent meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference was held this evening, Jhansaheb Haji Rashid Ahmed presiding, at which a resolution was unanimously passed demanding the incorporation of the undertakings of the Communal Award in the India Bill itself. The meeting further expressed the opinion that the minorities in India will not be satisfied with any verbal assurance or statement unless the principles and pledges found a place in the Statute Book.

The meeting was also of the considered opinion that clause 304 of the India Bill should be amended in such a way that no action shall be taken so far as the method of election and proportion of representation are concerned except when a resolution is passed with the assent of threefourth of the representatives of each of the communities affected in the legislature concerned and that the provisions so far as they relate to the method of election and proportion of representation of communities in the Central and Provincial legislatures shall not be amended without the assent of the communities affected thereby.

Among those present at the meeting were:—Dr. Ziauddian Ahmed, M.L.A., Maulana Shafi Daoodi, M.L.A., Khan Saheb S. M. Abdulla, Nawab Mumtaz Hasankhan, Khan Saheb Syed Bahaduddin, Nawab Aziz Ahmad Khan, Khan Saheb Haji Mohammad Siddiq Multani, Mazharuddin and Syed Mohammad Jafri.—A.P.

WHAT ITALY WANTS FROM ABYSSINIA



The right to construct a railroad through Ethiopia (Abyssinia) along the route shown in the map above, to link the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland is demanded by Mussolini's Government as the price of peaceful relations with Abyssinia. Britain, which won concession from Ethiopia in Lake Tana region, to protect the all-important sources of the Blue Nile has suggested an alternative solution by offering to Abyssinia a strip of territory in British Somaliland to facilitate such concessions by Abyssinia to Italy as they may mutually agree upon. But Mussolini has turned down this offer.

Jaipur Rocked By Earthquake

Panic-Stricken Inhabitants Rush Out Of Homes

JAIPUR, July 17.

Nearly the entire city of Jaipur was startled when tremors of considerable intensity and duration shook the city at 3 a.m. accompanied by a rumbling sound like the roar of distant guns.

People, panick-sticken at the sound, rushed out from their homes, but the tremors subsided soon.

No damage has been reported so far.—A. P.

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EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,070 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 21 hrs. 57 mts. (I.S.T.)

Democracy Of Sea: Feature Of Great Naval Review

Commanders Of Famous Liners And Skippers Of Fishing Trawlers Rub Shoulders As King Reviews Imposing Pageant

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 16.

Wearing an undress naval uniform and looking at his fittest, the King stood at the bridge of the Royal yacht when it left Portsmouth this afternoon to begin the great review. As the yacht steamed from the harbour the King saw long lines of warships and also the great merchant vessels.

Grand Spectacle

Before starting the review the King assumed command of the fleet, and his three sailor sons, Prince of Wales Duke of York and Duke of Kent, stood beneath the bridge of the "Gloucester," and watched from the decks the cruiser "Australia." There was a grand spectacle when 18 capital ships and air craft carriers and cruisers fired the Royal salute of 21 guns after which, every ship on guard presented arms.

The bands played the national anthem after the Royal yacht reached her mooring. The King held a reception in tribute to the democracy of the sea, and received alike the commanders of famous liners and the skippers of fishing trawlers. Rubbing shoulders were the commodores of famous passenger lines, including the Captain of the furlong "Rampura" and a simple fisherman.

King's Weather

In blazing sunshine and the traditional "King's Weather," the King to-day stood at the bridge of the Royal yacht "Victoria" and "Albert" with his three sons and took the salute of the whole of his fleet at Spithead. The area of 11 square miles was filled with an orderly array of 157 warships and 100 other gaily be-flagged vessels.

His Majesty keenly swept an expert naval eye over the warships as the yacht steamed through the avenues of motionless grey steel, while the ships' companies and manned ships by the sides lustily cheered and a craft of fleet airarm dived low in salute.

Imperial Occasion

It was an imperial occasion. The Duke of Gloucester saluted his father from the Australian cruiser Australia and India was represented by the sloop "Indus." the feature flagship of the Royal Indian Navy. Canadian, New Zealand and South African officers were among the personnel. Unprecendented crowds were lining miles of sea-front remaining after night-fall for illuminations and torchlight display.

To-morrow the King in the Royal yacht will lead his fleet into a mimic battle.

NETHERLANDS BANK REDUCES DISCOUNT RATE

(Special Cable.)

AMSTERDAM, July 17.

The Netherlands bank has reduced the discount rate from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent.

Non-Stop Lathi Swinging Record

SANGLI, (By Mail).

One Mr. Thorbole of Tasgaon has established a record by swinging a lathi without stopping for 18 hours.—A.P.

Massed Air Attack On Abyssinia

Mussolini Expects To Bomb Blacks Into Submission

ROME, July 16.

Three hundred more bombing aeroplanes are leaving shortly for North Africa. The bombers will be commanded by General Vali, Under-Secretary of War. Italy already has 100 'planes in the African Colonies.

It is understood that Signor Mussolini is counting on the Air Force to overwhelm Abyssinia swiftly and will probably open the campaign by a massed air attack to intimidate the population.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL WILL DISCUSS DISPUTE

PARIS, July, 16

The Council of the League is expected to be summoned at the beginning of August to discuss the Abyssinian dispute. This intimation was given after M. Avenol firstly visited the Quai d'Orsay and then saw the Abyssinian Minister.—Reuter.

INTENSE HEAT IN ERITREA

Italian Troops Pay Heavy Toll In Lives

(Special Cable).

ADEN, July 17.

Intense heat in Eritrea is taking the toll of Italian troops of which about ten are dying daily and a large number of sick troops who embarked from Mogadiscio passed through Aden homeward. Forty-nine Italian families have also arrived from Djibouti 'en route' to Italy.

Effecting Drastic Savings To Balance Budget

FRENCH PRESIDENT URGES NECESSITY OF EQUAL SACRIFICE FOR ALL

'Guarantee For Future Security Of Their Fire-Sides'

PARIS, July 16.

Following the longest cabinet meeting since the war lasting, for over 14 hours Government has decided to issue 20 decrees for effecting the savings of seven milliard francs in the national budget, plus 1,400 millions in the communal budgets two milliards in the railways and also eight decrees for relieving and stimulating national economy.

The Cabinet report was presented to President Lebrun, who insists on the necessity of equal sacrifice for all, and reductions in hte salaries of all state employees which will range from three to ten per cent. Interest on Government loans to be reduced by ten per cent.

Other proposals include imposition of super-tax in salaries over 80,000 francs, and 25 per cent tax on the profits of armament firms, while rents will be reduced by ten per cent.

The victims of the cuts will be compensated by the reductions in the prices of electricity, bread, gas and coal.

M. Laval concludes his report with an appeal to Frenchmen to accept the sacrifices as a guarantee for future security of their fire-sides.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF DECREES

Restoration Of France's Financial Prestige

(Special Cable)

PARIS, July 17.

Generally favourable impression is created by Government's decrees. Banking circles believe that recovery of 'rentes' will result and negotiations for stabilisation will be brought nearer. But no devaluation of the 'franc' is expected owing to Government's highly deflationary policy which is taken as an earnest of the determination to maintain the present 'franc' parity.

No serious opposition is expected from the Civil Service, while it is felt that M. Laval has driven the wedge between the Civil Servants and Labour and shattered the "front populaire" by reducing Civil Servants' pay and giving the net advantage to labour by the reduction of rents.

London circles are unwilling to express any definite opinion apart from admiring M. Laval's courage and determination. Brokers and bankers are waiting to see how the French public reacts and are asking: Will he Civil Service accept the cuts quietly? Will 'rentiers', landlords and armament interests regard the decrees as discriminatory measures?

The future of the 'franc' depends upon the reaction of Big Business towards the 10 per cent cut in the 'rentes' coupons which may lead to some selling of 'rentes' owing to the fears of further cuts being imposed. On the contrary the decrees, by balancing the budget, has done much to restore France's financial prestige.

U. S. Silver Purchases

Senators' Meeting Demands New Legislation For More Direct Control

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Senator McCarran called a meeting of a dozen silver Senators at which he voiced the grievances against the administration of silver policies and discussed, generally, the new legislation for a more direct mandate towards administration to continue silver purchases until 1.29 dollars to the ounce is reached.

The meeting also discussed, specifically re-framing Mr. McCarran's amendments, the permissive Silver Purchase Act, and referring them to the Senate Agriculture Committee where he was assured an immediate favourable report.

The amendments, which have been in the hands of the banking committee for weeks, would repeal the 50 centum tax, on the silver trading profits, as well as the nationalisation of silver, and the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit trading in the metal.

The silverite Senators decided to offer a new legislation designed to make the mandatory purchase of newly mined silver, until Government reserves reach a quarter of its monetary stock, or until the price reaches 1.29 dollars an ounce.

Mr. McCarran refused to give details of the scheme, but said the proposal would be pressed, this session, despite the general desire for an early adjournment.—Reuter's Special.

ACCEPTORS FOR STEWARDS CUP

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 17.

The following are Stewards Cup final acceptors with weights: Flamenco 9-5; Solenoid 9-1; Shalfleet 9-0; Greenore 8-8; Almondhill 8-7; Prlok 8-6; Valkyrie 8-5; Dignitary 8-2; Kingsem 8-1; Windermere 8-0; Tehio 7-12; Berenda 7-11; Maltravers 7-10; Flying Spear Second 7-8; Sunnypalm 7-1; Blanding 6-12; Clemsatis 6-11; Tract 6-10; Paradise Lost 6-9; Kirkroyal, Arenig, Coradeans and Gracedear 6-7.

Should Horns Be Abolished?

AN ABSURD CRUELTY

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am interested to note that a discussion on "Should electric horns be abolished" is to be continued at the Dinner of the W.I.A.A. on July 31st.

May I suggest that a far more useful subject would be "Should noisy Horns be abolished"?

It is difficult to understand why the subject should be limited to the condemnation of all horns merely of the electrically operated type, any more than that the whole human race should be classified as criminals because some of them undoubtedly are.

While it is perfectly true that some of the recently imported electric horns, which emit a noise, like the howl of a jazz-band in pain, are singularly objectionable, especially in view of their capacity for a long and sustained noise in the hands of a certain class of driver (unfortunately only too prevalent), nothing alters the fact that many of the bulb horns, especially the type favoured by the Bombay Taxiwallas, can and do produce an ear-splitting and nerve-racking din (if blown good and proper), which easily rivals the worst electric horn yet produced, and if all cars were obliged to carry such horns, pandemonium would result.

Surely, on a modern closed car of refinement, the blub horn is an anomaly which cannot be reconciled with modern tendencies which make for convenience and safety? It is bulky, as difficult to mount neatly as it is to operate, if outside it is an eyesore, if inside it is in the way, both near the driver's seat and under the bonnet,—to operate it requires appreciable physical effort, and the full use of a hand better occupied in controlling the car in the event of emergency, in fact the bulb horn does not appear to have a single feature to recommend it and should be relegated to memories of the past along with high pressure tyres, handle starting for the engine, and Tolls! It is a crudity of the early days of motoring.

For use on the open road, outside residential areas, a powerful horn is definitely necessary, and even in towns it would not be too bad if used with decency, i.e. an occasional half-second "pip" when necessary to avoid an accident, but on no account as an excuse for dangerous or foolish driving, it is the long continued blasts, be they bulb or electric, which constitute a nuisance, and do not contribute to safety.

At least one out of four average drivers (both owners and paid) commence their infernal din fifty to a hundred yards from an island, whether there be a vehicle or pedestrian in sight or not, simply for the sake of making a noise, I think most people will agree that about 80 per cent. of the horn blowing (bulb or electric) in Bombay, is totally unnecessary!

A good example of this sort of thing is at Kemp's Corner, (my office is in Hughes Road, so I speak with feeling, but this is only one of many examples). Personally, I consider a driver approaching Kemp's Corner from the South has no excuse at all for making a noise unless he is confronted with (a) a pedestrian, (b) a car crawling in the middle of the road, (c) the only too common sight of cars turning round in the road when other traffic is about,—yet the fact remains that hundreds of drivers per day create a continuous din long before approaching the island! Surely, this sort of thing exhibits much the same sort of mentality as that of the half-witted cyclist with a bell permanently geared to his road wheel.

By all means consider every way of controlling noise, especially unnecessary noise, and those who produce it, but do spare us from that absurd crudity the bulb horn.—Yours etc.,

THIRTY-TWO YEARS CLEAN LICENSES

July 12.

Motor Registration Fees & The W.I.A.A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Nariman deserves the thanks and congratulations of the motor-owning public for the very able and successful fight put up by him against the authorities for the levy of "Registration Fees" for motor cars and its phenominal result viz:—the Government practically admitting the illegality of the levy and withdrawing the prosecution.

Some time before that the W. I. A. A. started a campaign against the road-tolls and invited the co-operation of the public by calling a public meeting at which the President and the other members strongly but justifiably criticised the policy of the Government in that behalf.

The W. I. A. A. advised the public not to pay or at any rate pay "under protest" the Registration Fees, pending the decision of the case filed by its Secretary against the Police Commissioner and many including the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., followed this advice.

The case was considered at the time of such a vital importance that the High Court of its own accord appointed a Special Bench to try the case though the application was admitted and would have, according to the normal practice, been tried by a single Judge. The then Chief Justice decided the application against the W. I. A. A. Secretary (in which the other Judges concurred) and the judgment was criticised by the public Press including the "Times of India" as being against the well established judicial principles and policy established and followed by the judiciary both here and in England in similar cases.

The W. I. A. A. had before them at the time opinions of two very eminent counsel as to the procedure to be adopted for a successful decision of the issue but either on the score of expense or some other reasons the W. I. A. A. did not follow up the fight. On the contrary they seemed to approve of, if not support, the Bill for perpetuating the very large amount the Government wanted to raise for revenue purposes under the guise of "fees," but really as a revenue tax.

Mr. Nariman's case has rightly exposed this attempt of the Government as not only inequitable and unjust but even illegal and the order of reference by the Presidency Magistrate has accepted the force of Mr. Nariman's contentions.

Saner counsels at length prevailed with the authorities and even at the cost of prestige they in good grace accepted the untenability of the position and withdrew the prosecution.

It is to be regretted, however, that the Government has not been able to forego the temptation of making their revenue from this source from the already over-burdened and helpless motor-owner, who having once purchased a car, is at the mercy of the Government.

We are anxiously awaiting the fate of the Bill to be placed before the Council, which, even if successfully carried, has still some vulnerable points as to its legality.

In the meantime will not the W. I. A. A. give a lead to the motor owner and stand by the principle Mr. Nariman is vindicating in the interests of the motor-owner and advise as to how motor-owners should act as regards paying the "Registration Fees" for expediting the collection of which numerous attempts have been made through the local Press?

Will not the W. I. A. A. appreciate the services Mr. Nariman has rendered to the cause which the W. I. A. A. has avowedly come out to uphold?

I would suggest that Mr. Nariman should be invited by the W. I. A. A. at its ensuing "Lunch" and congratulated for his public spiritedness he has displayed.—Yours, etc.,

A MOTOR OWNER.

Marriage Hygiene Classes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue dated 15th July 1935 under the headline, "In and Around Bombay" from your staff correspondents, it has been stated that the classes on "Marriage Hygiene and Elementary Sexology", will be conducted in the city in 25 lectures from third week of July by well-known and eminent medical men.

But it is with deep regret that we learn that the fees proposed to be charged are exorbitant and will certainly prevent many young men and women from taking advantage of those series of lectures.

If the organisers are really desirous to render some social service to the society as a whole, and to encourage young men and women to join the classes, they should only charge a nominal fees of Rs. 2/ for each student.

Will the organisers consider the matter urged in and reduce the fees?—Yours, etc.,

M. M. G.

JAPAN'S EXPANSION

(Continued from page 3).

which is the administrative and naval centre of the Mandated zone, and the Marshall group of islands form a salient dividing the United States possession of the Hawaii group of islands in the east from the Phillippine islands in the west, and making Guam an isolated American colony in a Japanese sea.

The Two Cordons

Four or five outstanding facts will immediately strike the discerning reader. Japan's expansion proceeded simultaneously on land and at sea, making her at once a naval and land Power. Most of her gains have been at the expense of China and, what might appear strange, the number of Japanese in these colonies is not large: only 5 per cent. in Formosa, 2.5 per cent. in Korea and 2.7 per cent. in Manchukuo. What, however, might easily escape our notice is the fact that the Japanese possessions are so situated that they form two cordons of defence against any approach to Eastern Asia by sea; the inner cordon extending from Kuriel islands in the north to the Lu Chu islands in the south, and the outer cordon beginning at a place behind Tokyo and describing a curve south and south-eastwards through the Bonin islands, the Yap island and then on to the south of the Phillippines. Thus Japan has become a sea-Power; she has been trying to become a land Power, too. Whether, and how far, she will succeed must be left for the next few years to show.

Late Colonel Dreyfus

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The recent death of Col. A. Dreyfus recalls a tragic event in his life to which can be directly traced the change in the career of a man, Dr. Theodor Herzl, who later on became the immortal leader of his people and the founder of the great Zionist movement with which his name is inextricably connected.

Col. Alfred Dreyfus was a Jew, and before his trial, very few people outside his family circle knew of his Jewish extraction. As a consequence of the false accusation that was levelled against him, a fresh chapter of vital importance was opened in Jewish history. This aspect of the matter which is of the greatest significance has, unfortunately, escaped your account of his life.

When Dreyfus was put on trial, it appeared that the whole Jewish world was on trial. Capital was made of his Jewish-ancestry and the wildest accusations were made against the Jewish people as a whole, which sad to say, is a feature in our own times in Europe, particularly in Germany.

"The Dreyfus Affair" was the cause of a fresh wave for Jew-baiting in the country. Anti-Semitism in France that was not exactly dead gained momentum and all forms of accusations, blood libels, etc., the usual stock-in-trade of the anti-Semite, were levelled at the Jews who came in for fresh persecution. At that time, Herzl was one of the most assimilated type of Jew. "The Dreyfus Affair" awoke his Jewish consciousness. It saddened him greatly to think that the world believes Dreyfus to be guilty merely because he was a Jew. He observed this "wish of the overwhelming majority in France to condemn one Jew, and in him to condemn all Jews". He started to make a close study of the Jewish question and admitted, "The Dreyfus process ..... which I witnessed in Paris in 1894, made me a Zionist." In the twentieth century, the Beilisa Trial forms a close parallel to the "Dreyfus Affair".

His solution of the Jewish question was the establishment of a National Home for the Jews in Palestine. From that time onwards, he worked ceaselessly towards this objective. To his sagacity, foresightedness and wisdom, we owe the present day Zionist movement which has brought innumerable benefits and new hope not only to a weary and foot-sore people but to a land that was lying fallow for so many hundreds of years but to-day in Biblical language is being converted to "a land flowing with milk and honey". I think that all this is linked and owes its growth to the "Dreyfus Affair".—Yours, etc.,

DAVID I. SARGON.

Bombay, July 17.

Battle Over Motor Levy Bill In Bombay Council

(Continued from Page 1)

the Local Legislature as it seeks to raise this amount for purposes of Local Government.

The third point that he has raised is that this very taxation on Motor Vehicles was covered by the Motor Taxation Bill thrown out at the last session, and that under our Standing Orders, a question once considered by the House cannot again be brought before it within six months.

BLOW TO GOOD GOVERNMENT.

As regards the first point, it is not correct on the part of Hon. Member to presume that the power of the Local Legislature to levy a new or an additional tax for the purposes of the Local Government is confined only to taxes mentioned in Schedule I of the Scheduled Taxes Rules. If that view were allowed to prevail, good Government of the Province would be greatly handicapped and might come to a collapse.

As far as I understand the provisions in Section 80 (a) of the Government of India Act and the Rules under it, I think, the fullest powers are left, with the Local Government and the Local Legislature to levy new and additional taxes for the good and peaceful Government of the Province, with, of course, one important exception in certain circumstances, viz., that of the necessity of obtaining the previous sanction of Governor-General. Section 80a (1) (2) and (3) and sub-clauses under (3) from (A) to (I) are explicit and clear to a point, and if they are clearly understood no misunderstanding for difficulties can arise under section 80 A (1).

POWERS OF LEGISLATURE

The local legislature of any province has been given fullest power to make laws for peace and good Government of the territory under it, under subsection (2) of that section. Also, widest power is given to repeal or alter any law affecting that province made either before or after the commencement of the Government of India Act 1919, subject of course to the provisions of the Act.

I may here mention another important exception to this, and that is that no act of Parliament can be repealed or altered by the local legislature. Barring that and subject to certain conditions, fuliest authority is placed in the hands of the local legislature and of the Local Government to carry out the administration of the province in its best interests.

Sub section (3) of course lays down, that although the local legislature has the powers indicated in the previous two subsections, it cannot without the previous sanction of the Governor-General make or take into consideration any law affecting subjects referred to below it in sub clauses (A) to (I).

But even there it must be noticed that it can legislate on those subjects by obtaining the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

POWERS OF LOCAL GOVT.

Briefly put therefore, the powers of the local legislature and the Local Government are wide and sufficient enough for purposes of administration of the province. Coming to two schedules under Scheduled Taxes Rules, I think the scope of these two schedules also appears to be misunderstood by the Honourable Member. Even there, it may be pointed out that local legislature has been given under schedule I power without the previous sanction of the Governor-General to legislate and raise the taxation for purposes of local Government. Under schedule 2, the local legislature can legislate without the previous sanction of the Governor-General and raise taxation for purposes of local authorities, but in either case, the local legislature and local Government can go beyond the two schedules and legislate in the best interests of the administration of the province, to raise taxation not referred to in the two schedules, subject to one condition viz. that the previous sanction of the Governor-General is obtained.

The presumption of the Honourable Member that taxation may be resorted to under limited circumstances, i.e. with regard to tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the Governor-General only for purposes of the Indian Government under sub-Section (3) clause (B) of Section 80A, and that this sub-clause relates to schedule 1, and not to schedule 2 is not correct; nor even is the presumption that the provincial Government is entitled to levy a new tax, independently of the Government of India, only relating to items under schedule 1 correct; nor has the point further contended by the Honourable Member that the Local Government can raise by legislation any tax not included in schedule 1 for the purposes of Central Government only any basis.

POINT OF ORDER RULED OUT

I therefore hold that the first point of order raised by the Honourable Member does not stand.

The second point raised by the Honourable Member is that the Bill is 'ultra vires" of the local Legislature, as it seeks to raise this amount for purposes of the Local Government.

Although this has been practically answered in deciding the first point, I may briefly refer to the various arguments put forward by the Honourable Member. He relies on the Devolution rules, as defining provincial revenues.

"MISUNDERSTANDING"

He refers to rule 14 (1), Sub-Clause (F) and thinks that it is the only source of provincial revenue. The Honourable Member further draws a distinction between provincial revenues, and revenues for the purpose of the Government of India. There I think, he falls into a serious error by misunderstanding the implication of the words "purposes of the Government of India".

WRONG LINE OF ARGUMENT

He construes the words "Government of India" to mean the Central Government as distinct from the Provincial Government.

I am sure that if he carefully examines the point, he will agree with me that the words "for the purposes of the Government of India" only mean for India, as distinct from any other part of the British Empire. I may refer him to sections 1 and 2 of the Government of India Act, wherein the powers and the jurisdiction of the Crown and the Secretary of State are explicitly defined, and the limitation put on those authorities, viz., that the revenues of India are intended for the purpose of the Government of India, and there, "revenues" include of course the revenues of Provinces also. Honourable Member has therefore fallen into a wrong line of argument, and is arguing the question which, really speaking, has no bearing on the present point.

Sections 20 and 21 of the Government of India Act referred to by the Honourable Member also bear out my point of view, and rather go against the point that the Honourable Member is trying to make.

"NOT ULTRA VIRES."

The Honourable Member has said that according to him, by no stretch of imagination, can All-India revenue be deemed to be a source of revenue for the provincial Government that is indeed an imaginary argument, to say the least of it. It can never be conceived that the taxation raised by any provincial legislature or Government under the law which enables it to do so, can be raised for the purposes of All-India revenue or in other words, the central revenue.

The whole law on the subject seems to have been misunderstood by the Hon'ble member. I may draw the Hon'ble member's attention to item 33 (e) of the Devolution Rules under which the control of vehicles subject in the case of motor vehicles to legislation by the Indian Legislature.

As regards licences valid throughout British India, that is a provincial subject. Sub-clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 14 of the Devolution Rules further provides that receipts from such provincial subjects shall be allocated to the local Government as sources of provincial revenue. And even under sub-clause (f) of rule 14 (1) reading it with sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act, it would appear that taxes now proposed to be levied by the new Bill would be lawfully imposed for provincial purposes, and would be revenues allocated to the Local Government under rule 14.

The contention that the Bill before the house is "ultra vires" of the local Legislature is therefore not tenable.

STANDING ORDERS INTERPRETED.

The third point which the Honourable Member has raised is that this Bill cannot be considered by this House, as a similar Bill was thrown out by this House at the last session, and six months have not elapsed since then. This is a simple matter for the House to understand, when I refer it to the Standing Order 83, the wording of which must be carefully considered. The Standing Order lays down that a Bill shall be read three times, and where the motion for any reading is not carried, the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected, and it shall not be re-introduced within a period of six months from the date of such rejection. The important word in the standing order is the small word "it."

That furnishes the test for interpreting it. The test is that the same or a similar Bill, "similar" that is to say practically on all fours with it, shall not be considered by the House, before six months have elapsed.

Now let us for a moment consider as to what the last Bill was. The four important principles of the last Bill which the House might remember were (1) abolition of tolls, (2) abolition of vehicle tax on motor vehicles by the local authorities, (3) the imposition of a general consolidated tax on motor vehicles and (4) the apportionment of the revenues so raised between the local authorities and the Local Government.

DISTINCTLY A NEW BILL.

There was absolutely no mention or attempt made regarding registration fees. In fact, if I remember right, the House was in apprehension that the Bill then did not contain any provision for the abolition of the registration fees, and the Honourable Member in charge had to satisfy the House on that score.

As compared with that Bill, this Bill does not deal with any of those four main objects contained in the previous Bill. The present Bill deals mainly with the validation of the registration fees and the appropriation thereof by the Local Government for purposes of general revenues. This is therefore distinctly a different Bill and the standing order 83 does not apply to it.

TAIRSEE'S QUESTION.

Mr. Gazdar stated that the present bill violated the policy laid down in the Central Act, namely, that the tax is to be levied only to cover the expenditure incurred.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee inquired what necessity there was of introducing this bill, when the Government had already claimed power to levy taxes, and then why did the Government not prosecute Mr. Nariman further on and get the High Court ruling on the point.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) said the bill was redundant, as it intended legalising what already had taken place.

Rao Bahadur Chitale too had his contentions.

Mr. Tairsee wanted to know if the Governor-General's sanction could change the law, and what was "ultra vires" into "intra vires."

The president: Yes, if it is not aribitary."

Mr. Tairsee: It is arbitrary. Father is bound to support the son" (Laughter).

HOME MEMBER'S APOLOGIA.

After these preliminary discussions had gone for an hour and a half, and after all objections were overruled the Home Member Mr. Turner moved the first reading of the bill. He said that the Government had consulted the Advocate-General in 1930, and he had opined that the action of the Government in levying fees on motor registration was legal and justifiable. But like all other experts, lawyers too are apt to differ in their respective interpretations of the provisions of this act. Fees under this act which are due to be collected next month amount to thirteen lakhs.

Interpretations in a way hardly thought of by those who drafted the bill are likely to be put on them by different people.

WHEN LAWYERS DIFFER.

Government are aware of different legal opinions about the Government levy of motor vehicles tax, and its appropriation to general revenue. Matters came to a crisis in the recent Bombay (Nariman) case. An adverse ruling would have entailed not only the loss of thirteen lakhs due to be collected next month, but also the refund of all past collections, amounting to about fifty lakhs. The Government could not take risk and decide. Therefore, the best way to deal with the situation and settle once for all the legal position was to withdraw the case, and bring this bill before the House and ask members to validate past action taken by the Government, irrespective of whether it was legal or not, and give Government full legal powers to levy these fees in future at rates stated in the schedule attached to the bill.

BOGEY OF NON-PAYMENT

Continuing Mr. Turner said that big financial issues were at stake now, and the members might do well to realise their responsibility in dealing with the bill. If this bill was not passed, the Government position would be as unsatisfactory as it was before. There would then be a general refusal to pay these fees and the Government would suffer heavy loss.

"How is this loss to be made up? By borrowing and thus increasing the debts?" asked the speaker. If this source of revenue were stopped many nation-building departments would suffer. The Home Member concluded by saying that in drafting the present Bill the Government had consulted all interests, besides those concerned and stated that it was the intention of the Government to bring another measure based on similar lines before the House, on the same lines as those of the Motor Bill rejected by the House last March.

Mr. Pestan Shah Vakil supported the measure requesting that the Government's necessity should not be transformed into an opportunity by the House.

Dr. Dixit opposed the Bill as he thought that increasing the fees beyond the admitted principle of levying taxes merely to meet the expenditure was certainly a sacrifice of principle.

"THROW OUT THE BILL."

Mr. Gazdar was vehement in denouncing the bill, and he advised the House to take courage and throw out the bill.

Rao Bahador Chitale opposed the first reading of the bill.

Mr. Gokhale, suggested that the scope of the bill be limited to some period and invited the Government to unfold their plans of the future bill. Mr. Dongar Singh Patil appreciated the financial position of the Government and supported the Bill as the burden of taxation was to fall on rich shoulders.

The President at this stage ruled out of order amendments of principle standing in the names of certain members on technical grounds.

Dr. Collaco and Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif stood by the Government. Mr. Gangoli opposing, said that the Government wanted the widest powers from the House for such a small Bill.

EX-MINISTER CRITICISES GOVT

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed asserted that the House was entitled to know as to where was the necessity for the Government to enhence the Motor Registration Fees from Rs. 2 to Rs. 32 and thence to Rs. 40. It might be true that the Government might be

(Continued on Page 4)

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Auction Sale of Jewellery advertised to take place on the 29th and 30th inst. has been POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES COTTON (DAMAGED BY WATER)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Saturday, the 20th July, 1935 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "K" Shed, Princess Dock.

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Walchand Exposes Balfour's Fallacies

Economic Nationalism Alone Will Rescue Workers

Replying to Sir Arthur Balfour's paper on competition from the low standard countries at the Paris Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce Mr. Walchand Hirachand said:—

I am basing some of my remarks on the written memoranda of Sir Arthur Balfour.

Sir Arthur Balfour's paper raises a number of important points. The reference to conditions in the Roman Empire is historically interesting, but if such a reference is intended to be in any way indicative of a moral for the highly industrialised countries in their efforts to meet competition from lower standard countries, it strikes at the very root of the International Chamber which is based on the spirit of friendship and co-operation between all countries of the world.

Regarding Sir Arthur Balfour's remark referring to recent times, assuming that his analysis of the industrial evolution of Germany, America and Japan is correct, it will be appreciated that the Governments of these countries were free to adopt and pursue an economic policy calculated to be in the best interest of their nationals, whereby they succeeded in raising the standard of living of their peoples.

COST OF PRODUCTION DOES NOT GO DOWN

This, however, was and is denied to India. I admit that the standard of living in my country, to which Sir Arthur Balfour has referred, is unduly low. I would, nevertheless, point out that it does not necessarily render the cost of production per unit to the employer of labour correspondingly low, because in many industries such as textile, etc., it is found that the efficiency of the workers is also much less than that of the workers of the highly industrialised countries, and although per capita the worker may receive much less than his European confrere, the wage bill of the employer does not show thereby anything like a corresponding reduction. I have referred in general terms to the difficulties, particularly of my country, which is one of the low standard countries mentioned by Sir Arthur Balfour.

ROME AND INDIA

There are other difficulties such as want of secured markets facilitating mass production, want of Government encouragement and here I am tempted to follow the example of Sir Arthur, to refer briefly to the historical background. Sir Arthur Balfour has mentioned the colonies of the Roman Empire. The history of India affords rather a striking contrast, inasmuch as Sir Arthur tells us, the Roman colonies were allowed to compete on terms of equality with those of Rome, but in the case of India, the indigenous industries were from the beginning of the British administration placed under serious restrictions. About 150 years ago, India had many prosperous and flourishing industries and in regard to some of them, she stood supreme, and manufactured for foreign countries, England bought her textile goods extensively from India and had even her men-of-war, the reputed wooden walls of England, built in India. In 1787 the exports of Dacca muslin to England amounted to millions of rupees. By 1817, they had ceased altogether. England had started selling her cotton goods in India. In support, I would quote the great English historian, H. H. Wilson who said:

"It was stated in evidence, (in 1813) that the cotton and silk goods of India up to the period could be sold for a profit in the British market at a price from 50 to 60 per cent. lower than those fabricated in England. It consequently becomes necessary to protect the latter by duties of 70 to 80 per cent. on their value or by positive prohibition.

"Had this not been the case, had not such prohibitory duties and decrees existed, the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have stopped in their outset, and could scarcely have been again set in motion, even by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of the Indian manufacture. Had India been independent, she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and would thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self-defence was not permitted her, she was at the mercy of the stranger. British goods were forced upon her without paying any duty, and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms."

RUPEE STERLING LINK

This is the testimony of a British historian. Thus the industries of India, which once flourished, were ruined and the population which lived and prospered by it was thrown on the precarious existence dependent upon agriculture. The conditions in India cannot be said to have changed so far as to encourage the hope that India will be able to lay down and follow an economic policy best suited to her requirements and entirely independent of extraneous influences and interests.

To give you only one instance, the linking of our currency to the sterling on an appreciated basis in the face of public opposition served as a disastrous handicap to our industries which were called upon to fight competition from countries with unprecedentedly depreciated currencies.

Sir Arthur Balfour in the concluding paragraph of his paper warns against going in for what he calls extreme nationalism. In the case of India, however, economic nationalism is the only means which will help to raise the standard of living of the industrial workers, through the development of the country's industries. We have in India national resources and a sufficiently large market and if our industries could be protected from the onslaughts of financially powerful foreign competitors, we could hopefully look forward to substantially raising the standard of living of our vast population. Here I would like to refer to another aspect of this question.

Under the present conditions, nearly 72 per cent. of the vast mass of humanity of 350 millions is eking out a hand-to-mouth existence, they have no margin of purchasing power and in consequence are lost to the world markets as potential consumers. I wish you to visualise what it would mean to the industrial production of various countries, if the bulk of these 350 millions were allowed to contribute their quota as effective consumers of the world's products.

The present-day low standards of living of which Sir Arthur Balfour complains are, as far as India is concerned, the result of certain economic, sometimes called political circumstances, which reduced India from an advanced industrial country into producers of raw material and convenient market for foreign manufacturers.

JAP DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN EAST

Ambassador Extraordinary To Investigate Affairs

CALCUTTA, July 16.

H E. Matsushima, the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary, arrived here this afternoon from Rangoon and was received by the Japanese Consulate at Calcutta and the members of the Nippon Club.

His Excellency is on a tour to investigate into the Japanese diplomatic and trade affairs in Siam, Indo-China, India, Afghanistan, Iran, Palestine and other Eastern countries.—United Press.

BAND AT EMPRESS GARDENS, POONA.

By kind permission of the Officers of the 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment (Pathans), the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 19th July 1935, from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

EXPLOSION AT RATNAGIRI

Youth Injured By Fire-Works Ignition

RATNAGIRI, July 16.

A terrible explosion resulting in grievous injuries to a youth is reported to have occurred at Malvan. It appears that Dinkar Vithoba Dhuri was preparing fireworks for the Ganpati festival when a tin filled with gunpowder accidentally exploded with a report heard for miles around. Dhuri was severely burnt in the face and terribly disfigured. He is lying in the Malvan hospital.—A. P.

GREAT SUPPORTER OF AYURVEDA

Pandit Sharma Pays Tribute To Late Lord Ampthill

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Pandit Shiv Sharma, Ayurvedacharya, sends the following tribute to the late Lord Ampthill, ex-Governor of Madras, who died recently:—

The death of Lord Ampthill marks the passing way of a great supporter of the cause of Ayurveda.

Few people, if any, from amongst the governing classes exhibit a nature so simple and honest as to accept facts that place the governed on a higher plane of intellect in any branch of art, science, or literature.

Lord Ampthill was at once an administrator and a candid man. He never suppressed his admiration for the great contribution made by ancient India towards the social and scientific enlightenment of the civilised world, and many a time his utterances to this effect have been enthusiastic and exuberant.

"The great law-giver, Manu" he once said, "was one of the greatest sanitary reformers the world has ever seen."

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN MEDICINE

Opening the Madras King Institute of Preventive Medicine, over 30 years ago, Lord Ampthill said, "They (Indians) can lay claim to have been acquainted with the main principles of curative and preventive medicine at a time when Europe was still immersed in ignorant savagery."

"They used inoculation by small-pox virus as a protection against small-pox, and certain it is that long before Jenner's great discovery or, to be more correct, rediscovery of vaccination, this art of vaccination was used for a while in Europe where it had been imported from Constantinople, and knowledge of medicine which flourished in the near east at the commencement of the Christian era emanated, as I have already shown you, from India."—A.P.

REMOVE ILLITERACY

(Continued from page 6).

of school-going population, run away from the supposed 'blessing.' To talk of compulsion and persuasion without first providing for necessary educational facilities, opportunities and amenities is absurd.

Need For Self-help

The situation seems to be almost hopeless and desperate. There cannot be a step forward in development or improvement without funds which will not be available for years to come. Thus a serious deadlock is created and everyone meekly submits to what he considers to be inevitable, feeling quite helpless in the matter and patiently awaiting some miracle to happen, when 'kismet' or 'destiny' will come to their rescue to end this deadlock. But to resourceful and patriotic minds who depend more on self-help than on foreign aid or external grants, the position is not so hopeless and desperate as it appears. Remedies will automatically suggest themselves to those who are determined to overcome all obstacles and solve the problem, however difficult and intricate. They look for guidance and light to other countries and nations, similarly situated and beset with greater obstacles and difficulties. Recent experiences and experiments in Russia particularly furnish inspiring and encouraging examples, that supply a ray of hope and courage to the helpless and resourceless peoples.

Example Of Russia

Some years ago the conditions there in this respect, were even worse than in India. Over 90 per cent of the population were steeped in ignorance and illiteracy, were extremely superstitious, conservative and orthodox. The Czar's and nobility's extravagance and luxuries left no balance in the treasury to be spent for the uplift and progress and improvement of the large majority. Such was the desperate and almost helpless position when the new Soviet Regime began, and one of the most urgent and important problems that regime had to solve was to pull the people of that vast and resourceless country in numerous villages and towns out of this dark mire of ignorance and superstition. But they did not sit with folded hands, waiting for Nature to shower gold and silver. A co-operative education scheme for a vigorous and country-wide 'drive' against illiteracy was immediately started, all based on voluntary aid and co-operation. All the available educated youths, male and female, in the country were collected. Each group of volunteers was entrusted with the responsibility of eradicating illiteracy in a certain period within the area assigned to it. There was no question of salaries and honoraria or any other allowances: they were to find out their boys and girls within their jurisdiction, bring them out from every nook and corner of villages and towns, make their own arrangements with regard to school-buildings and other equipments with the aid and co-operation of the people, and bring about the desired and required results within the stipulated period i.e. five or ten years. It became an obligatory function and duty for every educated youth in the country to become a voluntary and unpaid teacher, without any excuse or exception. The Russian youths readily and willingly responded to this patriotic call and looked upon this additional burden as a special privilege and very pleasant pastime, and discharged their self-imposed task so efficiently and spontaneously that as a result of this enthusiastic national campaign, within ten or 15 years, illiteracy in the land was almost liquidated. This wonderful achievement was made possible without any additional financial burden on the people either, in shape of loans or taxes.

FLOOD HAVOC IN KATHIAWAR

Hundreds Of Animals Drowned & People Take Shelter On Trees

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

Information has reached here, of heavy rains and floods in the rivers, and consequent damage to property and animals, in different places in Kathiawar and in Morvi.

Ten inches of rain fell causing damage to a number of houses in the port near Morvi and heavy floods in the rivers. In the village near Jamnagar the river is over-flooded and the village itself is in danger of being submerged. People took shelter on trees and hundreds of animals were drowned.

The State authorities have arranged help. No loss of human lives is reported.—United Press.

KATHIAWAR EXPERIENCES DELUGE

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

A Kathiawar message states that heavy rain is reported from several parts of Kathiawar as a result of which considerable damage has been done to property. Ten inches of rain are reported from Morvi in one day while 24 inches are reported from Vavania, a port in Morvi State as a result of which a number of houses have collapsed.

The village of Balambha in the Jamnagar State was heavily flooded, but the timely arrival of the military by special train saved the situation. The railway line has been breached at several places.—A. P.

ARRIVALS IN SIKAR CHECKED BY POLICE

AJMER, July 16.

Fresh despatches from Jaipur elicit the fact that two persons out of those arrested have been sent to Sikar and others detained in Jaipur under police surveillance. Fresh arrivals are checked in villages by the Sikar police and women from Ajitpura checked on the way.

Reports received state that hundreds of villagers in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahar, Rohtak, etc., met in respective centres to consider the situation.—United Press.

FRESH DEVELOPMENT IN SIKAR AGITATION

AJMER, July 17.

Information received from Jaipur states that mos of the Jats arrested at Jaipur have been released and dispersed, but at dead of night Choudhari Ishar Singh's wife contrived to reach Jaipur by a zig-zag way with about 50 men and women and surprised the police by submitting a petition for appointment of a committee to inquire into the alleged Sikar atrocities.

Thaur Thamansingh, Secretary of the Jat Mahasabha reached when the party was at the Vice-President's bungalow. The Jats are still at Jaipur. Further development is awaited.—United Press.

Jagdish Mill Strikers Resume Work

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 17.

On the assurance that the workers' demands if sent in petition form to the mill authorities, will be sympathetically considered the mill-hands of Jagdish Mill resumed work, to-day, after six days' strike.

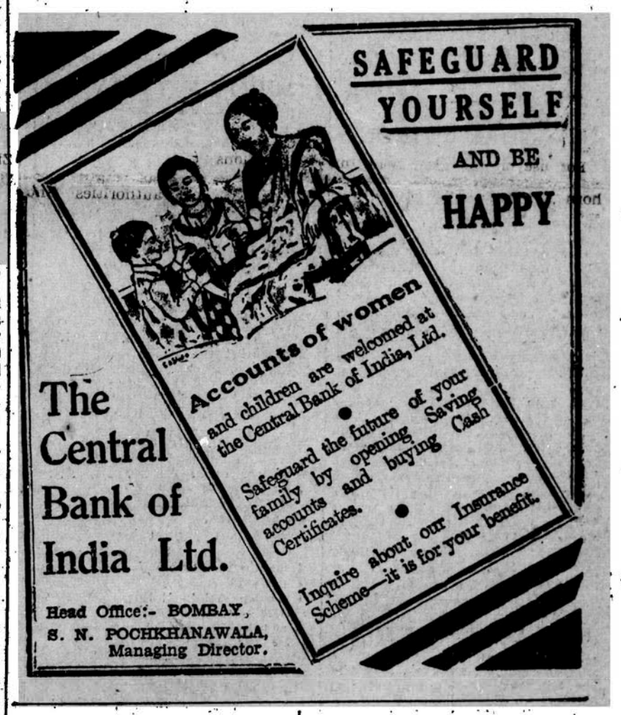
Our Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent wires to say Dewan Bahadur P. C. Lobo took charge, on Tuesday, as District and Sessions Judge of Secunderabad, vice, Rao Bahadur K. A. Varghees.

SHELLTOX KILLS ALL INSECTS

The Minister for War is asked if the Government are aware that thousands of troops are being killed DAILY by

MAIN SELLING AGENTS (EXCEPT SOUTH INDIA)
MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd.

STK. 6.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Managing Director.

ESCAPED CONVICT ARRESTED & JAILED

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 17.

A convict who had escaped out of the Central Prison, some time back, has been arrested by the Hyderabad City Police. The convict was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

ASSAM COUNCIL LIFE EXTENDED

SHILLONG, July 17.

The Governor-in-Council by a notification has extended the life of the Assam Legislative Council for one year from 6th September.

The first meeting will be held on the 10th September.—United Press.

Ladies Collect Rs. 200 For Quetta Relief

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 17.

Hyderabad Mahila Navjivan Mandal has collected nearly Rs. 200 for Congress Quetta Relief Fund, Bombay. Further collections are being made.

2,000 CALCUTTA BUSES IDLE

Drivers And Conductors On Strike For Alleged Police Harassment

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Businessmen and people attending offices in Calcutta suffered great inconvenience to-day as a result of a strike since 10 a.m. by the drivers and conductors of about 2,000 buses as a protest against the alleged excesses by the traffic police and frequent prosecutions.

Negotiations between the strike leaders and the authorities are going on and a settlement is expected.—United Press.

CALCUTTA BUS STRIKE CALLED OFF

CALCUTTA, July 17.

As a result of a conference between the Police Commissioner and the Secretary of the Bengal Bus Syndicate, the bus strike was called off at 2 p.m. this afternoon, the former promising to redress the grievances.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS UP

Good Foreign Buying And Local Short Covering

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Grains Steady But Tin Firm

BOMBAY, July 17

On Wednesday, cross rates ruled quiet with small changes.

FOREIGN BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton exhibited better sentiment upon realisation that the declaration of illegality of Processing Taxes did not unduly disturb the market. There was good foreign buying and local short covering.

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

GRAINS STEADY BUT TIN FIRM

Wheat was steady in Chicago but weak in Liverpool. Linseed was very steady. Tin was firm but Copper was quiet. Rubber and Jute were dull.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was inactive with nothing important transpiring. Giltedged securities were quiet but prices kept steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 17

Previous closing	11.58
To-day's opening	11.56
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.68
Difference	+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, July 17

Previous closing	6.22
To-day's opening	6.18
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.19
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 224

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 17

Cotton exhibited better sentiment consequent upon realisation that the declaration of illegality of processing taxes did not unduly disturb the market. The market displayed fairly good tone and prices improved on considerable foreign purchases and local covering but the uncertainty with regard to future developments and persistent favourable crop and weather news restrained activity to some extent with buyers little disposed to follow up advances.

Trading in October was done at opening at 11.56 i.e. 2 points lower. The market was moderately active on foreign and local buying but thereafter prices weakened on liquidation and outside selling under pressure of which October sank to 11.55. However the market subsequently rallied on renewed buying and covering with October again rising to 11.67.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.68 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 17

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.74/11.70) 11.56/11.56
December (11.74/11.70) 11.51/11.50
January (—) 11.46/11.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 17

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.58) 6.52
American October (6.25) 6.19
Egyptian July (7.80) 7.74
Egyptian October (7.74) 7.68

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 17

Broach New A.-M. moved between Rs. 222-8 and Rs. 224 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 223-12 with New York futures about 8 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 17

Silver opened steady at Rs. 71/6, 71/7 and 71/13. The lull in foreign markets continued and the market showed very little activity in the absence of speculative enquiry while London cables also showed not much of stimulating news with the result that prices after a slight setback closed steady at Rs 71/2, 71/4 and 71/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/6 and 34/13/6. Trading was quiet and featureless operations being very restricted due to the lack of fresh demand. Prices closed steady at Rs 34/12, 34/12/6 and 34/13/6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 17

Previous closing	4.96 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96 3/8
To-day's closing	4.96 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 17

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.96 1/16
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 17

Previous closing	74.84
To-day's opening	74.78
To-day's closing	74.81
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 17

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96-1/8 with a steady tendency, no important movements being recorded.

The sterling dollar cross rate finally closed at 4.96 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.78 and then fell to 74.72 thereafter remaining rather steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 74.81.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 17

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	30 3/16d.	30 3/16d
Spot	30 5/16d.	30 5/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, July 17

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11 1/2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 17

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, July 17 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1 6 1/8) 1 6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.64) 5.65 1/4
New York on Bombay	(37.45) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/8
London on Shanghai	(1-6 7/8) 1-6 3/16
London on Milan	(60.06) 60.15
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 17

There was active competition in good selection. British Trade were chief buyers.

Greasy lower	(0-6) 0-6
Greasy higher	(1-6 1/2) 1-6
Scoured lower	(0-10) 0-10 1/2
Scoured higher	(2-0 1/2) 2-1 1/2

COCHIN HARBOUR DISPUTE

Sapru Briefed By Durbar

ERNAKULAM, July 16.

The boundary dispute between the Government of India and the Cochin Government in regard to the portion of the backwaters adjoining the Cochin harbour will be submitted to an arbitration court in October.

The dispute has been pending settlement for nearly 25 years and is concerned with sovereignty over some 800 acres of backwaters.

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been briefed by the Cochin Durbar to appear for them.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 17

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 58 and December 57-7/8. The market lacked support in the absence of good news from abroad and very little business was done.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 17

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.83-1/4. The market was fairly active on improved buying and covering demand following unfavourable outside crop reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 17

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£232 1/2 buyers £232 3/4 sellers Steady) £232 3/4 buyers £233 sellers. Steady

Linseed (£14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers Steady) £14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Firm

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36 1/4) £35 1/4 to £35 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-9

JUTE

July August New Crop (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 5/8 sellers
Dunlop August (£23 sellers) £23
Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8) 5 15/16 paid and buyers
Forward (6 1/8) 6 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£12) £12 nominal
Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/4) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 3/8) £14 1/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, July 17

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 11 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 11 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 11 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 11 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 11 4
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 12 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 17

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 3 0
Linseed September	6 11 3

The tone was quiet

SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 17

The following cable was received at night from London.

"America and India bought. China sold. Market steady."

PROCESSING TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Decision Of The U. S. Circuit Court Of Appeal

BOMBAY, July, 17.

The Boston United States Circuit Court of appeal has ruled that processing taxes collected under the A. A. A. were unconstitutional. The decision was by a majority of two to one.

The ruling was in the case of Hoosac Mills Corporation. New Bedford, which has been fighting the payment of some 82 000 dollars in processing floor taxes. It is expected that the case will go to the Supreme Court, early in Autumn.

That the Court of appeal's Judgment with regard to the Processing tax was responsible for some liquidation was the belief on the Cotton Market, but otherwise no immediate influence was discernible on the American markets, the decision being not surprising on Wall Street. It is now suggested that even in the event of the Supreme Court upholding the Judgment, payers of Proceeding Taxes may be unable to recover them since the Administration (fully alive to the possibility of an adverse decision) is now seeking to remove all chance of recovery.—Reuter.

Price Movements Narrow On Stock Exchange

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS OF NEW 32 MILLION £ DEBENTURE STOCK CLOSED

Wheat Firm On Reports Of Rust In North America

SHARP ADVANCE IN TIN OWING TO SHRINKAGE OF SUPPLIES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 17

On the Stock Exchange interest was again lacking and price movements in all departments were narrow. Subscription lists of 32 million £ London Electric Transport Corporation 2 1/2 per cent guaranteed debenture stock at 97 for railway electrification purposes closed within 65 minutes.

In commodities wheat opened lower but later rallied strongly owing to reports of rust in north of America.

Tin spot price advanced sharply owing to the shrinkage of supplies.

Wall Street opened steady but later advanced in sympathy with wheat.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 17

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, July 8, £98 1/4
Tuesday, July 9, £98 1/2
Wednesday, July 10, £98 7/8
Thursday, July 11, £98 3/4
Friday, July 12, £98 3/4
Monday, July 15, £98 1/2
Tuesday, July 16, £98 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 17 3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round. There was no special feature Giltedgeds and Industrials in general were quietly steady. Other sections were inactive.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £119
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/8) £117 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (29-6) 29-3
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8, 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2
Musical Industries (25-0) 25-0
Princhin Johnson (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ford (110-10 1/2) 111-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£79) £77 1/8
Dunlop Rubber (42-3) 42-3
University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 30-0
Ford Motors (35-6) 36-0
Cable Wires (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0
Camera A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-7 1/2) 141-3
P and O S N Company Defd (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Distillers (93-7 1/2) 93-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-3
British Celanese (15-3) 15-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (61-9) 62-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (55-0) 54-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 6-9
Western Limited Ordinary (14-6) 14-6
Inter Nickels (£27 3/4) £27 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 17.

S.S. "British Chancellor," Captain E. G. Byrne, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., arrived from Batoum via Karachi.

S.S. "Homfield," Captain H. Hitchcole, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Moulmein via Cochin.

S.S. "Islami," Captain A. Constantin, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., arrived from Jeddah.

S.S. "Akabahara," Captain E. Knutson, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., arrived from Bangkok via Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, July 17.

S.S. "Fusijama," Captain G. Mirconi, Agents Lloyd Triestino, sailed for Trieste via Karachi.

S.S. "British Chancellor," Captain E. G. Byrne, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., sailed for Abadan.

LOADING.

S.S. "Toyama Maru" for China and Japan Ports.

S.S. "Soudan" for China and Japan Ports.

S.S. "Baroda," for Persian Gulf Ports.

S.S. "Maloja," for Australian Ports.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 17 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £87
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/4) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 22-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
East Rand Proprietory (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (268-6) 268-0
Goddar New (208-9) 210-0
Moddar New (75-0) 75-0
Sub Nigel (258-6) 258-6
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (170-0) 171-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 41-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (60-0) 60-0
Burma Oil (78-9) 78-9
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Shell Transport (71-3) 71-3
Royal Dutch (25 1/4) 25 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£51) £51
L M Ford (£21 3/8) £22
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£22 3/4) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/4) £134 5/8
London Board G Stock (£98 3/4) £98 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 17

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 36 1/4) dol 36
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/8) dol 16 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 37 3/8) dol 37 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 92 1/4) dol 93 1/2

DELIMITATION COMMITTEE

Indians May Not Be Included

SIMLA, July 16.

Although no final decision has yet been taken, latest advices received by the Government of India from London point to the probability that the Delimitation Committee that will come out to India next cold weather will be a purely parliamentary committee. Suggestions were made to make it a mixed committee so as to include Indians to serve on it, but that suggestion may not be accepted.

It is, however, likely that a few Indian gentlemen will be invited to work as associates of the Committee just as Indians were nominated to associate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee before they formulated their proposals on constitutional reforms.—United Press.

Politics' War And Silver

Dangers Of U. S. Silver Policy

SENTIMENTAL EFFECT ON PRICES

BOMBAY, July 16

The local Agent of Messrs E. J. Schwabach and Co., has issued the following report:—

Our clients will be interested in the views set forth in a recent letter addressed to Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State to the United States Government.

"May I take the liberty of calling to your attention the very serious part which our Government's silver policy appears to be playing in influencing the balance of power in the Far East and the growing probability that through this policy we are in danger of jeopardizing our friendly relations with both China and Japan.

"Japan's army has executed a bloodless coup in North China with almost complete success. China's prompt compliance with Japan's demands is most unusual and in the writer's opinion mainly attributable to the Chinese financial stringency as a result of our silver buying policy.

"Secretary Morganthau continues to adhere to his former assurances to the Silverities in Congress that the Government's silver policy will be continued.

FINANCIAL DEBACLE

"You are well aware of the financial debacle which has occurred in China as a direct result of this policy. Prostrated financially, any military defence of her rights against arbitrary aggression becomes out of the question. Munitions of war and the civilian and military equipment necessary cannot be purchased.

"Obviously Japan has not been insensible to the psychology of the situation and her easy acquisition of Chinese territory became an accomplished fact due, in my humble opinion, to China's financial importance.

"The situation between the U. S. and Japan is always tense owing to the sensitiveness of the Japanese, their need of territorial expansion and last of all to our recent naval manoeuvres in the Pacific and scale never before attempted.

"Our military and naval budget provides for entry on a large scale into the World's rearmament race.

"Without any wish to strike an alarmist note it is quite within the bounds of possibility that Japan's Chinese successes may solidify her militarist and pacifist parties to a degree which will eventually result in our having to reckon with a Japan ready to take issue with the United States.

"Is it worthwhile for us to continue this silver policy which has all the potentialities of dynamite so far as our foreign position is concerned for the sake of enhancing the financial position of handful of Western silver producers and catering to a small coterie of political opportunists?"

POSSIBILITY OF WAR

The possibility of war in the Pacific has been of considerable concern to the American nation. In our opinion the close relationship developed between Russia and America, places Japan in an uncomfortable vise. We do not think is probable to expect a war merely between Japan and America. It seems as if the distance between the two countries is so great that it is comparable to two individuals getting very angry at one another over the telephone.

On the other hand a strong Italian power in the Red Sea is a potential threat to the important Suez Canal. The coming invasion of Abyssinia is pregnant with the letting loose fierce nationalistic hatreds.

LONDON AGENTS

We are reliably informed that the Guaranty Trust Company is the London agent for the American Treasury in its bullion transactions. It is also reported that the Guaranty Trust Company usually favours Messrs. S. and W. with their orders.

Some of the large American silver producers have affiliated Companies in London. Silver is sometimes bought on a large scale by them. This may account for the reports of large "American" buying and dropping spot rate in New York which have seemed so contradictory.

We do not wish to unduly alarm our Bombay friends but we wish to point out a possibility of the American policy which should be kept in the back of our minds. We pointed this out some six weeks ago and while it has now lost some of its strength reiteration will do no harm.

"We beg you to realize that the American Government can fulfill the mandate received from Congress to establish a monetary basis of 1/3 of silver and 2/3 of gold without buying foreign silver, namely, through revaluing its silver stock at the ratio of 16 to 1, based on a gold price of 35 dollars per ounce which would be equivalent to a silver price of 2.18 dollars per ounce, and though an export of gold. The revaluation of silver would only apply to our domestic stock but would not influence the world market price except sentimentally."

JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited turnover resulted. Coals kept steady and unchanged. In teas the undertone continued steady but business was on a limited scale. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were unchanged The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/6; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/12; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 109/15; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40 108/8; Reserve Bank 129/12.

Cotton: Kesoram ordy 3/5; Kesoram pref 11/8 ex div.

Coals: Burrakur ordy 12/8; Burrakur pref 128; Hurriladih 18/8.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 17/15; Auckland 232/8; Barnagore 157; Fort William 327; Gourepore 699 small lots; Howrah 55/6; Howrah (A pref) 138; India 372; Kamarhatty 570; National 23/10.

Miscellaneous: B I Corpn pref 143 small lots.

Tea: Tetiapara ordy 435.

Debenture: 5 1/2 per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee property 96/8.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 17th July, 1935, tenders to the amount of £40,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 24th July 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 12th July 1935 was £60,000.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 16

July 0.82
September 0.82 5/8
December 0.83 3/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 16

September 2.35—05
December 2.37—06
March 2.05—06
May 2.09—06

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 12th day of July 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	28,69,67,000
Notes in circulation	160,56,68,000
Total Notes issued	189,26,35,000
Total Liabilities	189,26,35,000
Assets	**Rs.**
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	65,19,27,000
Total of A.	109,61,44,000
B. Rupee Coin	53,15,88,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	36,49,03,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	Nil
Total Assets	189,26,35,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.91 per cent	

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 12th July 1935.

Liabilities	Rs
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	7,24,58,000
(b) Banks	24,54,21,000
(c) Others	Nil
Bills Payable	6,71,000
Other Liabilities	48,47,000
Rs.	42,33,97,000
Assets	**Rs.**
Notes	28,69,67,000
Rupee Coin	5,85,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,56,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	6,58,37,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	6,16,61,000
Other Assets	80,91,000
Rs.	42,33,97,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Wall Street Selling And Liquidation In Cotton

New England Court Rules A. A. A. Illegal

WEATHER FAVOURABLE OVER COTTON BELT

Southern Hedge Selling Increases

BOMBAY, July 17.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market advanced on higher Liverpool advices but later declined on Wall Street selling and long liquidation. The Court of Appeal's Judgment with regard to the processing tax was responsible for selling pressure.

There are signs of Southern hedge selling increasing and weather continues favourable. There was some hedging against outside growths and the undertone of the market was easy.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on Wall Street selling and long liquidation.

That the Court of Appeal's judgment with regard to the processing tax was responsible for some liquidation was the belief on the cotton market, but otherwise on immediate influence was discernible on the American markets, the decision being not surprising of Wall Street. It is now suggested that even in the event of the Supreme Court upholding the judgment payers of processing taxes may be unable to recover them, since the Administration (fully alive to the possibility of an adverse decision) is now seeking to remove all change of recovery.

To-day's operations were completely colourless. Chief groups on the Stock Exchange had lost yesterday's enthusiasm. The Chicago market had an aimless drifting appearance while the cotton market was depressed by the reactionary tendency of the other markets.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 5 points with October 11.74. There was increased selling and prices declined 20 points from the opening level and the market closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 12.24c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.15c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 6.24. A local house liquidated near positions; otherwise the market was featureless. Later prices reacted on local selling and reports from Boston Court had declared A. A. A unconstitutional. The market closed easy at a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.93d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures closed 2 points down. At the close July was 5.97, October 5.83 and January 5.57.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures one point down to 3 points up and Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points at 8d. Uppers futures closed 3 points higher with Spot Cotton 4 points up at 7.45d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady on scattered buying. Sakels futures closed 7 to 10 points up and Ashmouni features advanced 4 to 7 points.

IDEAL WEATHER

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Following the report that the Boston Circuit Court of Appeal has declared the Process-Taxes as illegal, prices sank on Wall Street selling and Southern hedge-selling.

The weather continues most ideal particularly in the Western Belt where progress has considerably improved. Picking has already commenced and according to Mr. Revere, a normal yield in Texas and Oklahoma is forecast.

Contrasting with previous seasons, the shippers report the smallest foreign commitments in new crop following unending uncertainties over the new crop loan and further disposal of Pool holdings.

Secretary Wallace seems to be bedged over the ratio of loan, between the Southern Politicians who want 12 cents and the Independent Industrial leaders including the New York Exchange Economist Garside, who recommended 10 cent loan.

The season-end carry over is forecast at 8,600,000 which is slightly higher than originally desired by Secretary Wallace.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	11.74+05
N. Y. October Lowest (12-16 p.m.)	11.54—15
Liverpool October Highest (11 a.m.)	6.25+03
Liverpool October Highest (3-50 p.m.)	6.21—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Easiness due to hedging outside growths, local selling and expectations of favourable weather report.

New York.—Hedging increasing. Doubt about A.A.A. is increasing. Southern mills increased curtailment. Would favour sales on all good rallies.

New York.—Liquidation was caused by New England Court's ruling that the Agricultural Act was illegal. There are indications of hedge selling. Feeling is less confident.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool: Weather very favourable, but offerings light.

New York: More Southern selling, favourable weather and adverse decision A.A.A.

One of their Alexandria friends cabled as under:

Alexandria: Only straddle advisable on our market at present is:—Buying November and selling December; also selling March Alexandria and buying March Sakel Liverpool.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 16.

October	11.58—11
December	11.55—11
January	11.52—13
March	11.52—11
May	11.58—13
Middling Spot	12.25—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 16.

July	11.91—05
October	11.54—10
December	11.49—12
Middling Spot	12.15—10

NEW YORK.
New York, July 16.

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
October	11.67
December	11.64
New York Noon Call—	
October	11.64
December	11.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 16.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

July		6.55
August		6.46
September		6.33
October	6.24	6.22
November		6.15
December		6.12—01
January	6.13	6.11—01
February		6.10—01
March		6.09—01
April		6.08—01
May		6.07—01
June		6.05—01
July		6.04—01
Middling Spot		6.93+04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
July 1935	7.78
October 1935	7.72
November 1935	7.73
January 1936	7.70
March 1936	7.68
May 1936	7.67
F. G. F. Spot	8.00

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 16.

T. T. London on :—	
New York closing rate	4.96-1/4
Paris	74.84
Berlin	12.28
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.27-1/4
Brussels	29.36
Milan	60.09
Berne	15.14
Prague	118.68

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 17.

The local silver market was firm and fairly active on improved buying and short covering. Prices opened at Rs. 71/8 and declined to Rs. 71/2 when increased buying steadily advanced prices to Rs. 71/15. The gold market was also steady with a moderate turnover. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.6 13/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	71 14 0
Ashad delivery	71 15 0
Shravan delivery	72 5 0
Ready gold	34 11 9
Ashad delivery	34 12 3
Shravan delivery	34 13 3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 16.

Spot silver prices were fixed unchanged at 67 3/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 16.

July	68.20+20
September	68.25+15
December	69.50—25

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 14/15th July	1,844
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,388,162
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,322,606
Increase	65,556

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 16.

Market : Steady.

Spot	31.3/16
Forward	30.5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 16.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz.	£7-0 11-1/2

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.95
Fine (Good Staple)	6.10
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.25
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.96
Superfine (No.1 Staple)	6.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.26
Bengal—	
Good	4.00
Fully Good	4.10
Fine	4.22
Soinde—	
Fully Good	4.14
Fine	4.24
Superfine	4.34

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 13/16 per cent. to 7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 16.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	86.3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	85-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	106-3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	117
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	111-1/2
National Bank of India	42-1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10

LONDON METALS.
London, July 16.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-3/4
Yellow Metal	38
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	231-1/2

SEEDS.
London, July 16.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton ; July sellers £9-5-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton : July/Aug. sellers £11-13-9

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £12-0-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton : July/Aug. sellers £13-0-0.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton ; July/Aug. sellers £12-8-9.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 16.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 21/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. : 5-15/16 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/6

C & F Bombay :—

July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/3

C & F Karachi :—

July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/3

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 17.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 near
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks buying T T 265 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 142 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.96 1/4 16th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/1 13/16 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 13/16 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 17th inst.
Java/London 7.22 1/2 17th inst.
London/Paris 74.84 16th inst.
London/Belgium 29.36 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.14 16th inst.
London/Italy 60.09 16th inst.
London/Berlin 12.28 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 16th inst.
London/New York 4.96 1/4 16th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/4 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.
Gold £7-0-9 1/2 15th inst. £7-0-11 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 15th inst 30 3/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 30 3/8 15th inst. 30 5/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 68 1/8 15th inst. 68 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 15th inst. 5/8 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 7/8 per cent 15th inst. 7/8 per cent 16th inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair thundershowers.

CENTRAL:—Generally fair.

WEST:—Fair and very hot.

WALL STREET

New York, July 16.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P	26
Electric Bond Common	9
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	56
Consolidated Gas	25
Western Union Telg.	39 1/4
Radio Corp.	6
New York Central	17 1/4
Erie R. R.	8
Great North Pfd.	22
Distillers Seagram	21
Southern Calif Edison Co.	20
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	36 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 1/4
Kennecott Copper	19
International Harvester	47 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada A	26
General Motor	36
Socony	12 3/4
Chase Bank	27 3/4
National City Bank	25 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	26
Amr. Rolling Mill	21

Total business 1 1/4 million.
Market firm but quiet.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 16.

Broach J/A Op. 240; Highest 240; Lowest 238 1/2; Closing 239 1/4

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 224 1/4; Highest 224 3/4; Lowest 223 1/4; Closing 224 3/4

Oomra July Op. 218; Highest 218 1/2; Lowest 217 1/2; Closing 218.

Oomra D/J. Op. 200 3/4; Highest 202; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 202.

Bengal July Op. 147; Highest 148; Lowest 147; Closing 148.

Bengal D/J. Op. 141; Highest 142 3/4; Lowest 141; Closing 142 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 30.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 3 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 10 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 16.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels, July sellers 22/3.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels : July sellers 22/0.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels July sellers 25/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, July 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9.3/4.

WHEAT PRICES EASY

Rains In Argentine

Bombay, July 17.

Liverpool wheat prices reacted on increased selling influenced by reports of beneficial rains in Argentine in Wheat and Linseed areas.

In India useful rains are also reported in the Punjab and U. P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 17.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 222/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 221/12 on scattered liquidation. Later on there was some buying which in the absence of any selling improved prices to Rs. 222/12. The market was quiet but steady at this level.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points on parity with previous New York. The local market was quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	236 8 0
Broach A/M	223 0 0
Oomra July	215 12 0
Oomra D/J	199 12 0
Bengal July	146 0 0
Bengal D/J	141 4 0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, July 17

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/13/6; Lowest Rs. 33/7; Closing Rs. 33/12/6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/9/4 1/2; Highest Rs. 6/9/9; Lowest Rs. 6/8/9; Closing Rs. 6/9/9

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 40/10; Highest Rs. 40/11; Lowest Rs. 39/15; Closing Rs. 40/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/13/6; Lowest Rs. 6/11/9; Closing Rs. 6/12/9

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 24/2; Lowest Rs. 23/9; Closing Rs. 23/13

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/14/6; Lowest Rs. 2/13/6; Closing Rs. 2/13/9

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 17th day of July 1935

Broach Fully Good Quality.
Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36	July-Aug 1935	
10-30	Rs. 232/12	237/4
12-30	Rs. 223	236/8
2-30	Rs. 222/12	236/12
4-30	Rs. 223/4	236/4

April-May July-Aug
Highest 223/4 237/4
Lowest 223/4 235/4

SPOT RATES.

Superfine	247
Fine	244
Fully Good	240
Good	235

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, July 17

39 Langley and Co Jamnagar 9 off
500 Narsey Nagsey Hansi 5 on
68 Langley and Co Vinchhia 11 off
27 B Karsondas Berar Old 93
68 B. Karsondas Bombay Press 85

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL
Bombay, July 17

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £32-2-6
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £32-5.
Standard Copper 3 months £32-11-3
Electric Copper £36-5-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 3/4 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-4-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 35-4-0
Copper Asho Rs. 36-8-0
Yellow Metal Asho —
Tone: Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 16-7-35	4382000	7644000
Receipts yesterday 16-7-35	4000	11000
Exports to date 16-7-35	4895000	7536000
Stock at Ports 12-7-35	1181000	2500000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-7-35	1161000	1190000
Stock at Liverpool 12-7-35	635000	956000
Visible Supply 12-7-35	3418000	5361000
Quantity in sight 12-7-35	8019000	12036000
Quantity out of sight 12-7-35	9919000	13028000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 17.

	cwts.
Wheat	10,151
Linseed	534
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	40
Groundnuts	814
Castorseed	158
Rice	9,272
Gram	235
Jowar	426
Maize	40
Barley	887
Bajree	891
	tons.
Coal	557

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 17.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11.
S. S. Gogra Rs. 3-15-9.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 4.
Shipment July Rs. 3-14-6.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 3-14.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-14-3.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3-14-6.
Kesar Rs. 14-4.
Saraya Rs. 13-11.
Harinagar Rs. 13-11.
Java Spot F3.75.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 16

July 57 1/2d.
October 58 5/8d
December 58 1/2d
March 58 5/8d

COPPER EXPORT SCHEME

Bombay, July 17.

The London Conference agreed to continue the export restriction scheme as originally set out, for 3 years.

Active Covering And Bull Support In Shares

Market Shows Better Feeling

STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES

BOMBAY, July 17.

The local Share Bazar was fairly firm and active to-day with improved demand. There was covering by shorts and some professional bull support. There is decided improvement in the general feeling but confidence is still lacking fearing renewed selling at the rise.

Prices reached new low levels and often fluctuated in a seesaw state. At the decline there was strong support and on the whole prices show moderate rise.

Business was confined to steel Hydro-Electric and Mill shares while Cement shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted between Rs. 588|12 and Rs. 610 while ordinary shares moved between Rs. 143|4 and Rs. 145|4. Tata Power shares also advanced to Rs. 1,613|-.

The market is well liquidated and with accumulation of short sales, the technical position of the market is greatly strengthened. We retain our views that later on higher prices will prevail and those who can wait will do better by buying on all easy markets.

TEXTILE MILLS
BOMBAY, July 17.

100	Ahm. Advance	295 0
500	Bom Cotton	40 0
250	Bom. Dyeing	801 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	261 4
100	Central India	291 4
100	Colaba	135 0
100	Coorla	87 8
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	365 0
1	E. D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	108 12
100	Gokak	193 12
1000	Hindustan	1635 0
100	Indore	63 2
80	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	196 4
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	800 0
250	Model	52 8
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	135 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 17.

100	Phoenix	317 8
25	Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	73 12
100	Swadeshi	163 12
100	Swan	85 0
25	Tata	9 0
500	Vishnu	1360 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	39 0
500	Imperial	1562 8
125-500	Im. Con.	395 0
50-100	India	122 8
5	Union	5 7
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 0
70	Gwalior	126 4
160	Indian	417 8
40	Katni Def.	1630 0
100	Katni Ord.	419 6
75	Okha	256 4
10	Punjab	26 12
100	Shahabad	481 14
70	United	107 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	45 0
200	Oriental	4425 0
10-100	Vlucan	8 6
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	158 12
1000	Andhra Valley	1733 12
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	149 8
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 4
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	178 12
1000	Tata Power	1615 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr. Patty	121 0
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	94 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	761 4
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	28 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	610 0
75	Taha Steel Ord.	145 12
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	160 0
50	Belapur Sugar	336 14
250	Bombay Steam	302 8
135	Bombay Burma	346 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	110 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 0 0
50	Bombay Telephone.	110 8
100	Indian Bleaching	119 6
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	512 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000	Port Canning	600 0
15	Scindia	13 0
30	Premier Construction	82 0
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p c Andhra Valley	1355 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	83 0
5	p.c. Central India	512 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7	1/2 p.c. Punab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141 14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1417 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171 14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd &D.	149 11
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	980 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 17.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2	per cent G P N Sett 95/5/6
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 95/6
4	per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/6
4	per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/6/6
5	per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/15
5	per cent 1945/55 Cash 118

TAX FREES

4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/10
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2	per cent 1935 B D L 101/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3	per cent 1941 101/5
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 102/9
4	per cent 1943 106/9
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 113/12
5	per cent 1939/44 108/7
5	per cent 1940/43 109/13
5	per cent 1935 100/3
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2	per cent 1935 T B 100/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4	per cent B P T 1974 104/4
4	per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5	per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6	per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6	per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6	1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/4 and improved to Rs. 95/6. The undertone was healthy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.
London, July 16.

3	per cent India Sterling Loan 86 3/4
3 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 98 1/4
3 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4	per cent India Sterling Loan 1945/53 108 1/4
4 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 114
4 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5	per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 5/8
6	per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/4
2 1/2	per cent British Consols 85 7/8
3 1/2	per cent Conversion 108 1/2
3 1/2	per cent War Loan 106 3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool :—

October 119 December 102 January 108 March 99 May 89 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool :—

Broach J/A 237—Liverpool July 6.31 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A/M. 136 222/8—Liverpool May 1936 6.03 Rs. 39 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York :—

Broach A/M. 1936 222/8—New York May 11.58 Rs. 36 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Widowed & Orphaned By 'Quake

JAIRAMDAS' APPEAL

Central Committee Faced With Huge Problems Of Relief

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, Quetta Central Relief Committee, has issued the following statement:—

The Quetta Central Relief Committee has started its work of giving permanent relief to the sufferers from the Quetta earthquake. Full data as to each person's need for relief is being collected and the Sind branch of the Committee has set up local branches in some places and proposes to set them up in the remaining places also for organising efficient distribution of relief.

It seems the public outside Sind and the Punjab have not yet a clear idea as to the purpose for which still more funds are needed for the Quetta Central Relief Committee. The exact figures can only be available as the work of collection of data nears completion, but it is necessary that a few illustrative cases should be placed before the public to give it an idea of the nature and extent of relief which will have to be administered.

WHY LARGE FUNDS ARE NEEDED.

Take the single city of Shikarpur. It loses 90 per cent of those of its citizens who were in Quetta. Three hundred young women have been widowed in the city. They cannot leave their places and go to distant widow Ashrams scattered in the country. Social customs and natural human feeling make them stick to the city. Nor can they leave their own children in other peoples care and themselves go to widow Ashrams. These women must get relief in their own city. Their brothers or uncles or their own relations cannot in these days of economic depression maintain them for long, nor would they themselves wish to be a burden on relations for any length of time. The public relief organisations can alone help them. Even this help has to be given in a manner which may not wound their susceptibilities. A widow with two or three children would need at least Rs. 30 a month to live. Thus, even if the provision is made for 12 months for these widows, the Quetta Central Relief Committee would need over a lakh of rupees for this item in one single city.

WIDOWED BY 'QUAKE

There are 200 of our sisters at Dera Gazikhan who have been widowed by the earthquake. At the same computation, nearly three-quarters of a lakh would be needed to help them forward in life for the brief period of 12 months. But these are only two towns. If all the towns affected in Sind and the Punjab were to be taken into consideration, widow-relief alone would cost three to four lakhs.

Then there are thousands of cases of merchants and tradesmen who have either to wait till Quetta is rebuilt, months, probably two or three years hence or who have no intention of returning to Quetta. Many of these were masters of thousands. Today their cases come before the Central Committee for maintenance allowances for Rs. 30 or so. Many of these are anxious to start life with such help as the Central Committee can give. Even if the help given to each person is only Rs. 250 the figure fixed by the Central Committee as the maximum, the total amount needed to set these merchants on their feet will run into lakhs.

Already in Karachi some of these smaller tradesmen have been supplied with materials or goods to recommence some business. More cases are being dealt with from day to day. If the generous public co-operated with it, the Central Committee would be able to give larger help to each sufferer and to a larger number of sufferers.

Then there are several cases of persons who for various reasons are unable to start business immediately and are left in practically destitute condition and whom the postponement of excavation of the congested area of Quetta till March, 1936, leaves little hope of regaining much of their buried property. These persons badly require some sustenance allowance. The number of such cases is being investigated but in both Sind and the Punjab they will be in hundreds. Even a six months provision for each family will come to Rs. 400. At this rate the provision for this item must also run into six figures.

PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION

The Committee can say nothing to-day whether it will be able to assist the work of reconstruction of buildings, especially in the village areas. Pathetic cases of utter want and privation are coming daily before the Committee and their details can easily be imagined by those who know what happens when nature's calamities fall on mankind. I therefore hope our President Babu Rajendra Prasad's appeal will fall on responsive ears and the larger cities of India will follow the lead of Bombay and take energetic measures to organise collections for the Quetta Central Relief Committee.

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN

I also appeal to all Congress organisations, District and Provincial Congress Committees and members of the All-India Congress Committee to take early action in their respective areas with a view to organised efforts at collection.

I also hope that the non-Congress public organisations, will, as has already happened in such cases, come forwrad and give their generous support to the Central Committee Fund. The earlier the response of the givers, the less the mental suspense of the thousands who are waiting to-day to see what their fellow-countrymen do for them.—A.P.

TRAINING WORKERS ON CONGRESS LINES

CHAPRA, July, 16.

The Ekma political conference was held under the presidency of Pandit Girish Tewari, many other distinguished Congress workers attending.

A number of resolutions were moved and adopted by the meeting. Important among those were: (1) to open a training camp for workers where political training will be given purely on Congress lines, (2) to patronise home industries which are declining, (3) a committee of five important workers be appointed to examine the condition of peasants and labourers and, (4) a committee for raising funds for the sufferers of Quetta to be formed.—United Press.

At a meeting of the Council of Action of the Bihar Socialist Party held at the Yogi Office Patna, it was decided that the annual conference of the Party be held sometime in the middle of September in Patna.

Sir Samuel Hoare, President of the Lawn Tennis Association took part in a Mixed Doubles encounter at Wimbledon in mail week. Mr. O. V. G. Hoare, the brother of Sir Samuel is the tall figure on the right.

HUNT FOR BACHA'S TREASURE

Yet Another Attempt Will Be Made To Locate Robber King's Cave

LAHORE, July 14.

Yet another attempt is to be made to locate the huge treasure which Bacha-i-Saqao, the robber, who came into brief possession of Afghanistan, is believed to have left in an unknown cave in the jungles, John Mackay Roberts an American who has for some time been living in London is on his way to Kabul on this treasure hunt. He has a new gold devining device with which it is hoped he will be able to find out the robber chief's secret.

The treasure is said to lie concealed in the mountain fastnesses behind the Afghan capital. The treasure has been sought many times during the last four years but without success. When Bacha-i-Saqao was executed the secret of the hidden treasure died with him despite all efforts to make him divulge it.

John Mackay Roberts has after many years of labour perfected his device and if he succeeds in his attempt he will get a fair percentage for himself the rest going to the Afghan Government.

It is said when Bacha came into power he sacked the treasury and removed all the gold, state jewels, lapis lazuli and other precious stones to his hiding place in the hills. These he augmented by loot by sacking places like Kandahar and Herat and eventually the cave where this treasure was hidden almost became the legendary "Open Sesame" cave of the 20th century. Only, Bacha took too good care that none came into possession of his secret.—A.P.

MICA MINE IN NIZAM'S TERRITORY

To Be Worked Under Government Supervision

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 7.

It is understand a mica mine has been discovered in a village, near Mahboobabad. The District Collector has paid a visit to the site. It is believed that the mine will be worked under Government supervision and it may prove profitable.

Privy Council Judges And C. D. Lawyers' Case

High Court Acted Within Its Discretion And Matter Is Not One For Interference, Say Their Lordships

LONDON, July 8.
(By Air Mail).

Lord Blanesborough, Lord Macmillan and Sir Lancelot Sanderson were the judges of the Privy Council, who sat to hear the application of the Advocate-General of Bombay for leave to appeal against the decision of the Bombay High Court, refusing to take disciplinary action against six advocates who had been convicted for participation in the Civil Disobedience movement.

Mr. A. M. Dunne and Sir Thomas Strongman appeared for the appellant and Messrs. D. N. Pritt, K.C. and W. Wallock appeared for the respondents.

In explaining their Lordships' reasons for declining to advise His Majesty not to grant special leave to appeal, Lord Blanesborough said:

Action of High Court Final

"Their Lordships after hearing these petitions came to the conclusion that in none of them were the circumstances such as to justify them in advising His Majesty to grant special leave to appeal, and they gave expression to that conclusion. Their Lordships now propose to state in a few words certain considerations which were present in their minds in reaching their decision.

"It is plain that the learned Judges of the High Court held that the fact that the advocates concerned had been convicted of a criminal offence was evidence of their misconduct within the meaning of section 10 (1) of the Bar Councils Act and that this misconduct, though not committed in their professional capacity, entitled the Court to take disciplinary action against them.

"With this view their Lordships agree.

"The learned Judges in the exercise of their statutory discretion then proceeded to consider whether in the circumstances the misconduct so proved called for any disciplinary action whether in the nature of reprimand, suspension or removal from practice. The learned Judges decided that it did not. So interpreted, the action of the High Court in thus exercising their discretion is not such as His Majesty can be advised further to consider.

Matter For Court's Decision

"But to avoid all misapprehension, their Lordships think it right to add that, in so advising His Majesty, they must not be taken to endorse all the views which are expressed in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice and his colleagues. In particular, their Lordships do not think that it was incumbent on the Advocate-General to adduce evidence of the grounds on which the convictions were based. It was for the Court to decide whether conviction of having been a member and having assisted and managed the operations of unlawful association having for its object interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order and constituting a danger to the public peace, was evidence of such misconduct on the part of an advocate as to render him unfit for the exercise of his profession, or to call for the Court's censure. It was for the impugned advocate to adduce any considerations which might induce the Court to refrain from taking disciplinary action.

"Their Lordships do not, however, find that the learned Judges misdirected themselves in law as to their powers in the exercise of their discretion; and, that being so, it would not be fitting to express any opinion, by way of agreement or otherwise, on the considerations upon which they proceeded in deciding to refrain from any disciplinary action. These observations apply equally to the case of the pleaders."

SEND-OFF TO JUBBULPORE PLEADER

JUBBULPORE, July 16.

Under the auspices of the Jain Youth's Association, Jubbulpore, a meeting to give a send-off to Mr. Kasturchand Jain High Court Pleader, who has been appointed a lecturer in the Law College at Nagpur, was held here last night with Mr. Chhotalal Bhatt in the chair. A large gathering was present, members of the Bar and Merchants' Associations were well represented.

Mr. Jain was presented with an address eulogising his services to the citizens of the town. In reply, Mr. Jain thanked the organisers of the meeting for honouring him, and advised the youths of his community to adopt progressive views. After this, the guests were treated to 'Pan-supari', and the meeting was terminated.—United Press.

Shahidganj Mosque Dispute And Ahrars

MAJLIS REPUDIATES CHARGE OF DIVISION IN COMMUNITY

The following statement was read out by Maulana Syed Ataoilah Shah Bukhari to a large assembly of the Musalmans on behalf of the Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind on the 12th July at the Shahi Mosque Lahore. Sahibzada Syed Faiz-ul-Hasan, Sajjada Nashin, Alo Muhar Sharif presided. The audience numbered fifty thousand approximately. All the members of the Working Committee of the Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind were present:—

There are several rumours in the air concerning our attitude about the Shahid Gunj Mosque affair. It seems proper, therefore, that a guarded statement should be put before the public. If there is an occasion for going into details a fuller statement will be issued.

OVER MOSQUE AFFAIR

We were at Lyallpur in connection with the Tabligh Conference, when we were informed of the situation at Lahore on the telephone. Immediately afterwards the workers of the Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind assembled at the house of Khwaja Ghulam Husain, Vice-President, Reception Committee, Tabligh Conference. Lyallpur in order to deliberate over the matter. Rana Feroz-ud-Din who is a near relative of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of "Zamindar" and an eminent member of our party, threw light on the antecedents of the Shahid Gunj mosque affair and advised us to be cautious in this matter and a line of action was thought out. When our workers reached Lahore they learnt that a respectable association had been formed for the protection of the Shahid Gunj mosque and that it had been decided to start agitation under the guidance o Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, Maulana Syed Habib of the daily "Siyasat", Dr. Mohammad Alam and Malik Lal Khan.

SILENCE BEST POLICY

When a respectable association had taken in hand the whole matter before our return from Lyallpur, our participation in it as an organisation would have led to disruption among the Musalmans and it would have been said with sufficient justification that the Ahrar jump in at every agitation and do not let any other organisation work howscever reputable and reliable that organisation might be. In view of these circumstances silence in the matter was regarded to be the best policy. However, we want to make it clear that this silence should not be interpreted as opposition. It was rather decided that Maulana Syed Mohammad Daud Ghaznawi, General Secretary, Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind should participate in all consultations that may be held and he honestly and zealously rendered every possible service to the Anjuman-i-Tahaffuz-i-Masjid-i-Shahid Gunj but after a short time false propaganda was started against him just because he could not for certain reasons, participate in a meeting which was held at the bungalow of the Nawab of Mamdot. This propaganda should be resented by all sensible people.

TO MAKE POSITION CLEAR

When the Shahid Gunj mosque was demolished, the prudent silence of the Majlis was termed criminal neglect in several imprudent circles. Extensive propaganda has been carried on against us for no fault of ours and we have deemed it necessary to hold this meeting in order to make our position clear. It should be borne in mind that ever since the demolition of the Shahid Gunj mosque we have been consulting people who were well informed about the situation. Yesterday Mian Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law inquired on the telephone what the Majlis Ahrar Islam was going to do in connection with the Shahid Gunj Mosque Affair and added that he wanted to speak to the workers of the Majlis Ahrar concerning this matter.

LINE OF ACTION SUGGESTED

Consequently he was invited to participate in the meeting of the Working Committee of the Majlis. He recounted the complete history of this agitation and asked the workers of the Majlis to take a lead in the matter. We asked him to suggest what line of action should be adopted. He replied that the Working Committee should disperse for the time being and added that he would come again at 4-30 p.m., and speak to us after he had consulted his friends. At 4 p.m., we were informed by him on telephone that he was consulting his friends in this matter. This morning he sent us a message requesting us not to enter into any controversy in to-day's meeting and to abstain from expressing any opinion or putting any programme before the public unless the Musalmans had become united before-hand. It was also said in the message that he (Mian Abdul Aziz) and some of his friends wanted to speak to the Majlis Ahrar in the evening urgently and in view of this he hoped that the workers of the Majlis Ahrar would exercise every precaution in the meeting so that the Musalmans may get an opportunity of working in unison and accord.

EXCUSABLE SILENCE

We announce in this large public meeting that we will not make light of unity among the Muslims. The Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind has never stood in the way of the Muslims attaining high objects, nor shall it ever do so in future by word or deed. This is why it has not been thought properly to deliver any speeches, lest someone should run away with a misunderstanding at any word uttered during the course of the speeches. On these grounds we render our apology to the audience for being unable to deliver speeches on this occasion. We are confident that you will exercise patience and excuse us for our handicaps so that no accusation may be laid against the Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind.

BENGAL CABINET UNDER REFORMS

European To Be In Charge Of Law And Order

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that the Bengal Cabinet in the new constitution which is expected to come into operation early next year will consist of 8 Ministers, of whom five will be Mahomedans, one European, one Depressed Class Hindu and one Caste Hindu. The European Member will be in charge of Law and Order.

Pending the determination by the Provincial Legislature the Governor is reported to have taken a decision that the salaries which the seven members of the present Cabinet are enjoying, will be divided among the 8 Ministers, each thus receiving, Rs. 4,600 and odds per month.

Under the new constitution there will be no Executive Councillors on the Provincial Cabinet which will consist of only Ministers chosen by the Governor from the members of the Council.—United Press.

EDITOR FILES APPEAL

Defamation Case Judgment & Its Sequel

JULLUNDUR, July 16.

In the court of Mr. A.H. Cornelius, I.C.S. Sessions Judge, Jullundur, an appeal has been preferred on behalf of Lala Nagina Khanna, Editor of the "Islah", a local vernacular paper against the orders of Choudhury Rattan Singh, 1st class Magistrate, sentencing him to 9 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000 for alleged defamation of Sheikh Ghulam Destgir, a local pleader and City father.—United Press.

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